THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$8 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1864. NO. 214.

THE SATURDAY CO...
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THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

THE SITUATION.

WHY WE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

ALL GOING RIGHT.

The New York *Evening Post* sums up the situation, and presents reasons why we should be encouraged with the prospect, thus:

1. The losses of General Meade's army in the recent battles, up to last Sunday, a nounted to about sixteen thousand—leaving out of this account a considerable number of men who straggled to the rear, and many whom even made their way to Washington, under pretense of being hurt. These stragglers and runaways have, however, been sent back; and no doubt General Grant and Meade will inflict such severe punishment upon some of them as will keep the survivers in the ranks in future battles. Arrangements are now made by which straggling will not in future be so easy as it was in the first battles.

2. General Grant had received two days ago reinforcements which more than replaced these entire losses. He has not at any time felt the want of men, provisions or ammunition, but has had everything furnished in time, in sufficient quantities, at the required points. He has today an army more numerous than that with which he set out on the campaign, and as well equipped, if not better, for battle. The operations of the last fourteen days have given the troops confidence in General Grant, and have made him thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of the army with which he is for the first time operating. Grant has found in General Meade an able and zealous lieutenant—officer of executive ability, and one in every respect in accord with his own views. The army of Meade was somewhat discouraged by the result of the first two days of battle; the men, long accustomed to fighting bravely without substantial results, and falling back after a certain amount of bloodshed, were prepared to return to their old camps. The battles had been indecisive, and under such circumstances they had become habituated to retreat. But when Gen Grant's order had been read at the heads of the regiments, informing the troops that the Commanding General intended to move to the south and not to the north, and meant to pursue the enemy and not to retreat; shouts greeted these words, and the whole army was inspirited, and demanded to be led against Lee. From that day Grant has possessed the enthusiastic confidence of the troops, who feel that they have a leader who will take them do their best.

3. Owing to the distance of the army from Fredericksburg, from the roughness of the roads, and the numerous and sudden calls made upon the re ources of the army Medical Department, and the Sanitary and christian Commissions, the eighty days or more which have elapsed since our wounded have suffered necessarily somewhat, but there has been no neglect, and no lack of necessary stores. Nor has this demand exhausted the supply—unless, indeed, as above, it took place immediately, would find the Medical Department ready with sufficient help and stores.

Thus, so far from being discouraged, we have every right to be encouraged; we have cause for gratitude to God for his blessing in the last two eventful weeks, and for entire confidence in the result of General Grant's operations. Our armies are stronger, better placed, more ably commanded, than ever; they are led by a General whom it is useless to intimidate, who has already shown himself master of the situation in Virginia and out-maneuvered Lee, and who has the entire confidence of his troops. He is aided by subordinates devoted to their country, with no selfish motives or partisan spite to parallyze their action, and who have already beaten Lee, taking from him many cannon and prisoners. And, while we believe the struggle will be severe and bitterly contested, there is also every reason to believe that it will end in the defeat and probably in the destruction of Lee, which is equivalent to the break down of the rebellion.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writes that "people are gradually settling down to the conviction that Gen. Grant has a six weeks' campaign before him before he can hope for decisive results. Gen. Grant, says that Lee is too good a general to retreat upon Richmond and be cornered there, and this is undoubtedly the case.

"The Ohio three months' men began to arrive here, and will take the places of regulars who have gone to the front. Twenty-seven thousand fresh troops have gone to Gen. Grant within a week. His losses up to the present time cannot foot up more than fifteen thousand, so that he has as large an army as on the morning when he crossed the Rapidan, minus ten thousand. It is further reported here that Gen. Grant builds no railroads in his rear. The old road between Belle Plain and Fredericksburg has not been rebuilt. Gen. Grant has made a depot for provisions at Spottsylvania Court House, and sent his wagons back for a fresh supply.

"The news from Gen. Butler is encouraging. It is hardly to be expected that he can capture Richmond at present, for he lacks the requisite strength. Many people here suppose Butler has 75,000 troops under his command, but in point of fact he has not over half that number. Gen. Sigel, too, is short of men. He has enough for any such purpose as the defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but not for any serious offensive movement. The Secretary of War states this morning that the rumors of Averill's success in cutting the Virginia and Tennessee road are without foundation at present."

A dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated headquarters May 18, says: "Important changes in the position of our troops were made on the evening of the 17th, and a general advance was made. It is thought that the next battle will be on the banks of the Annna. The general health of the wounded is wonderfully good. Eight of Mosby's guerrillas were captured yesterday, loaded with plunder from our dead and wounded." The same correspondent, writing under date of May 18, 1530 P. M., says: "The rebels took advantage of the change in our position to mass on our right, but their movement was anticipated in a change of front. Several of their guns and about thirty prisoners were captured."

The Washington *Star* of the 20th says: "The enemy were repulsed on a midnight attack on the left, a general battle is imminent, and the skirmishes and fights within the last few days have resulted in our favor."

A letter from an American naval officer, dated Dover, England, May 4th, states that the combined Confederate pirates, including the Alabama, are to make a demonstration on our Northern coast as soon as they can get ready. The detention of the Rappahannock and the non arrival of the Alabama postponed it over a month. The information comes from Confederate officers through our spies.

Pittsburgh first in the Field.

Just one week ago Captain Knap received authority from Secretary Stanton to raise a battallion of three or four companies of artillerists. Three days ago Battery A and a section of Battery B proceeded to Washington. The balance of Company B will proceed on the Penn this evening, under command of that well known and popular officer Jo. Brown, late Major of the 102d regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Those who wish to enlist under this celebrated officer must be prompt in calling to-day at headquarters, Wilkins Hall.

Company C, under Captain Samuel Riddle, follows next, and then, Company D, under Captain McFarren. The Chairman of the Battery Committee of Allegheny county will be found at Wilkins Hall, and there all waiting business with the battallion will please call there.

That Pin-Cushion.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Sunday, the 15th inst., in speaking of the contribution by the citizens of St. Louis to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, of a pin-cushion, says:

"On the 27th of April last, in an appeal to our citizens for contributions to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, we used the following language:

"In this connection it is proper to refer to the claim of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair for contributions from our citizens. The clerks of Chicago have been called to, and have responded, ally, and a movement is on foot to induce a satisfactory response. The only contribution from the entire State of Missouri for our Fair was a *single pin-cushion*. It was a fitting rebuke to the jealousy exhibited by our St. Louis neighbors, then, to send a pin-cushion in return."

"The ladies of one of the families in this city saw that notice, and resolved to send a pin-cushion. Yesterday the gift was finished, and brought to our office for inspection.

"The trifle is a flat bottomed, oval shaped affair, about five inches in circumference, made of silk, nicely quilted, and ornamented after the manner of other pincushions. Surmounting the whole is a china "nigger" baby of the female persuasion, who is appropriately dressed, and wears a scarf composed of stripes of red, white and blue silk—the national colors. The word "Chicago" is pasted upon the forehead of the ebony image, and in its hands she holds the article from the *Tribune*, above quoted. We predict that this pincushion will create a sensation."

THE Newark General Assembly was opened Thursday by a sermon by Dr. W. L. Breckenridge. An election was held for Moderator with the following result: First ballot—Dr. Macklean fifty-eight; Dr. Wood, seventy-three; Dr. Kord, thirty-five; Dr. Condee, twenty-seven; Dr. Nevin, thirteen.

Second ballot—Dr. Macklean, sixty-one; Dr. Cook, nineteen; Dr. Condee, eleven; Dr. Wood, one hundred and fifteen—elected. Rev. Dr. Rodgers was unanimously elected clerk.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Washington, that the boats going down the Potomac with the reinforcements for General Grant's army cheer every boat that is bringing up the wounded, and the latter are seated on the decks of the boats, lying on their backs, and turning on their elbows, when able, return the cheering, giving their hats or anything their strength will permit. All the wounded, our informant says, only pray that they may be able to return to renew the battle.—*Chicago Journal.*

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—" *Brown's Bronchial Troches*," are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known, that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Grant's Headquarters.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman

Nothing from Butler.

LATEST FROM GEN. CANBY.

WASHINGTON, May 20—6:30 P. M.

This P. M. we have dispatches dated 8:30 A. M., from Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss was little over 600 wounded and 150 killed and missing.

General Grant says probably our killed and missing are overstated.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he had pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston as far as Cassville, and there was skirmishing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps. The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

No reports have been received from General Butler to-day.

Maj. Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

The latest dates from Major General Canby were from Vicksburg. The Red River was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points, but measures had been taken by him which were believed to be adequate for clearing the river of all such obstacles, and enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.
To General DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1864.

It is probable that Secretary Chase will soon issue a three-cent fractional note to supply the scarcity of coin.

The Committee on Elections have decided in the Dacotah election case that the contestant, Gen. Tod, is entitled to a seat as delegate from that Territory by a large majority.

The Senate session to-day confirmed the nomination of Jas. B. Mankin, as Collector for the second district of Missouri.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Promoted for Gallantry.

Cols. Emory Upton, of the 12th New York, S. C. Griffin, of the 6th New Hampshire, and S. S. Carroll, of the 8th Ohio, have been nominated as Brigadier Generals, upon the recommendation of Gen. Grant, for gallant and meritorious services in the eight days' battles of the Wilderness. Joseph Hays and Nelson J. Wells, of Massachusetts, have also been nominated as Brigadier Generals.

Brig. Gen. Garrard, of Kentucky, has been mustered out of the service in the grade of Brigadier.

Montana.

Both houses of Congress having agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on Montana territorial bill, it only wants the President's sanction to become a law. The Senate will probably take up the tax bill on Thursday. Members are very anxious to get it out of Congress before the 4th of June.

General Hunter for Western Virginia.

Major General Hunter has been assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia.

Mr. Chase and the New Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

It is said that the Tax bill, in the form given it by the Committee of the Senate, does not meet the entire approbation of Mr. Chase. An omission occasioned by the speedy action of the Senate amendment to the Internal Tax bill, as telegraphed last night. It is proper to say that from information received by him since visited spirits will be one dollar per gallon, and from October 1st to January 1st one dollar and twenty-five cents.

The Forged Proclamation.

THE AUTHOR FOUND OUT.

HIS CONFESSION.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The author of the forged proclamation has been found. His name is Joseph Howard, formerly a writer for the New York *Times*, and chiefly distinguished for his assiduity in dogging the Prince of Wales when in this country. He was also the author of the story about President Lincoln disguising himself in a Scotch cap while passing through Baltimore three years ago. He has made a full confession to Gen. Dix, and has been committed to Fort Lafayette.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 20.

SENATE.—Mr. WILSON introduced from the Military Committee a bill to promote efficiency of staff officers of the army.

The House bill to authorize the establishment of an Ocean Mail Steamship service between the United States and Brazil, was called up by Mr. COLLAMER, and debated at length. Without taking any action on the bill the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance leave the income tax at five per cent. on an excess over $600, and not exceeding $10,000 per annum, and fix the duty at 7½ per cent. on an excess over $10,000. They strike out the ten per cent. on the excess, and recommend a non-concurrence in the section taxing domestic spirits.

HOUSE—Mr. INGERSOLL, successor to the late Owen Lovejoy, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The House passed a number of private bills including one providing for the payment of the Second regiment of the Third brigade Ohio militia volunteers, during their service.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it be until Monday, so that members may have leisure to visit the wounded officers and soldiers from their respective Congressional Districts, and alleviate their sufferings and see that they are properly cared for. Agreed to—66 to 43.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, from the committee of conference, reported the amendment for establishing a territorial government for Montana, made a report therefrom, which, he said, struck out the Senate's amendment, giving the right suffrage to colored persons, and consigned it to every free white male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such.

The report was concurred in by a vote of 102 against 26. The Senate had already agreed to the report.

The House then considered the bill appropriating $950,000 for damages, sustained by Prof. A. R. Moss in consequence of the burning of his buildings at Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. HALL, of Penn'a., explained that property was destroyed by our own troops to prevent it from continuing to be used by the rebels, as it bore unanimously the loyalty of Professor A. R. Moss, and spoke of that gentleman's sufferings in the Union cause.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposed the bill, not because it established a principle of providing for all the casualties of war which would make a drain of $5,000,000,000 on the Treasury.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said it had been settled long ago, that whenever nations are at war, one destroys the property of the other belligerents. It is done, and no nation pays for it, excepting as a gratuity. But, on the other hand, it is just as well settled that when the Government causes the destruction of property from necessity, it makes compensation to its own citizens for loss—which should be done in this case.

Mr. HALL, of Penn'a., in advocating the bill, said the question was not whether we were able to pay the claim, but whether it is just and right. The honor of the government would be better maintained by paying than withholding the money.

The bill was passed by yeas, 63; nays, 56.

Mr. COX here rose and asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the forcible seizure, by the Federal military authorities at New York of the offices of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and the suppression of these papers for the innocent publication of a forged state paper, is an act unwarranted by the circumstances connected with said publication, and an arbitrary outrage upon the constitutional rights of our citizens, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of public liberty and private rights.

Messrs. WASHBURNE and FARNSWORTH, of Ill., objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 20.

FLOUR—Good business. Double X White, Indiana, $8 50. Western Spring to arrive, $7. Double X Ohio, $7 50@8 00.

WHEAT—Inactive; holders firm. No. 1 Mil, $1 45. No. Nos. 1 and 2 Chicago Spring here.

CORN—Dull; asking $1 25 for No. 1 Chicago.

OATS—Dull.

WHISKY—About 2@3c higher; 123 hlf bbls at $1 36.

FREIGHTS—Firm; unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Tending upwards.

CORN—Steady, White, $1 35. Yellow, $1 40.

WHISKY—Nominal, at $1 30@1 32.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE

Considerable Fighting---Good Results

MANY PRISONERS.

Gen. Grant Preparing for His Greatest Effort.

FEELING OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The *Star* states: The "skirmishes in Grant's army for the last few days have been in our favor. A battle is imminent. The rebels confess a want of supplies. A large number of rebel prisoners were taken in the battle on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Officers and civilians who are constantly coming from the front say that the Union troops are determined on revenging the many outrages committed by the rebels.

The volunteer surgeons who went to Fredericksburg to attend to the wounded, are returning to the city, and report that the sick are all well cared for.

Although there was no heavy fighting yesterday morning between the two armies, it is known that Grant is preparing for the greatest contest of the war.

FROM NASHVILLE.

GEN SHERMAN'S SUCCESSES

HE IS PUSHING ON.

Johnston Believed to be at Atlanta.

The Prospect First-rate.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

NASHVILLE, May 20.

Gen. Sherman is in possession of Kingston, Rome, Cassville and the line of the Eureka. The army had heavy skirmishing with the enemy all the way from Resaca. The railroad and telegraph are repaired to the present position of the army. The troops are in good condition and spirits.

Johnston is believed to be at Atlanta. The prospect is excellent for a most important success from present indications.

Five hundred and thirteen Confederate prisoners, captured at Resaca, arrived yesterday and to-day, among them thirteen commissioned officers. Lieutenant Wales, of Hood's corps, fell in the ravine in our front, we opened on them with canister, and they on us with musketry. I fired eight times each way in close succession, but it was awful; ten pieces pouring canister into them at one hundred and fifty yards, and not moving them. At last they wavered, our boys charged and double-quicked, and three of them were killed, and re-occupied their old ground. Our infantry raised up, and the command was "charge." They moved forward, but slowly—only ten men could be counted dead or death; they arrived at the top of the hill; in their front up raises two brigades, fires; our men run the other way for want of support. The Virginia is the only regiment that charged; they alone could do nothing but fall, which many of them did. Their loss is heavy; some of their men were killed in the fight, and the time we were giving them canister. Our Infantry then broke and ran; this exposed us; we were ordered limber to the rear, but before we could do so the rebel line in front of us rose and killed two horses in one of our pieces; they come forward on a charge. Before we could get two pieces to the rear, they were flanked, compelled to lighten and leave it. We halted and tried to come into Battery to check them, but had no support, and they were not one hundred yards from us. We limbered up, and down went three horses in our other piece. On they came, and this had to be abandoned, and down went three men who belonged to the Sigel Battery, and the gallant Lieutenant Mills, shot through the left breast; Daniel Morrison, shot through the body; both supposed mortal. Many of the horses we left on the field, and the latter we brought in. Lieut. Jackson, Wm. Johnson fell here, and was run over with a gun, but the ground was soft and he was not hurt much. He was put on limber and brought off; he was shot in the foot and is doing well.

About one hundred yards from where we left our last gun, Jos. Gorrell's gun got stuck in the mud Sigel, Carlin, Richards, Gorrell, Wilson, and H. Bellville tried to get it out, but the horses were afraid as fast as they were put in. The General told them to leave it and go, which they did.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Gen. Sigel says that the army left Woodstock on the 15th, marched eighteen miles, to Newmarket, fought the combined forces of Breckenridge and Jenkins, and pushed to Strasburg in forty-eight hours. The fight was commenced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Mt. Jackson, drawing him to Newmarket, where Gens. Echols and Breckenridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel reinforced our force. The rebels charged twice on our troops, but were repulsed and being successful; but on reaching our second line they were met by seventeen pieces of artillery and a destructive infantry fire, almost annihilating the rebel force, and we charged in turn and drove them, but our batteries had to cease working to allow our charge, and the rebels, number three times ours, drove us back, and we losing five guns. The retreat then commenced in good order and success across the Shenandoah, the bridge being burnt after crossing. Our loss is six hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing.

FROM EUROPE.

THE BRITISH FLEET SAILED.

PORT DU BASQUE, N. F., May 20.

The Peruvian from Liverpool of the 12th, and the Londonderry of the 13th inst., for Quebec, was intercepted at Port du Basque this evening, and the following is her news:

The Rebel cruiser Florida destroyed the ship Avon, on the 28th of March.

In the House of Commons on the 15th, Mr. Bains moved a second reading of the bill reducing the franchise in boroughs to £6 for house holders. After a debate the measure was defeated by 226 to 216, amidst loud cheering from the Conservatives.

The British channel fleet on the 12th left the Downs bound to the westward.

Mr. Gladstone had made an important speech in the House of Commons on Bains' reform bill.

The liberal Journals are jubilant over Gladstone's position, and regard this defeat as the commencement of a great reform victory.

The *Morning Post* has a special telegram from Heligoland the 10th, which states that the late naval engagement there were 170 killed and wounded on the German side, while the Danes had 50 wounded and only ten killed.

The *Times'* correspondent at the Danish headquarters says the whole disposable force of the Danish combatants is only 21,000, while the Austrians and Prussians in Denmark numbered 80,000.

The allies compelled 2,000 inhabitauts to assist in demolishing the fortifications at Fredericka.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had reached Madeira on the 29th of April and sailed again in the same day for Vera Cruz.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton, sales for the week, 92,830 bales; the actual exports, 16,053 bales; the imports of the week were 27,326 bales. The following are the quotations: middling Mobile, 28s. Middling uplands, 28s. The market to-day is firm.

LONDON, May 13.

English and foreign Wheat in fair demand at full rates. Flour steady at 25 per barrel. Declined Indian Corn, dull. The weather is fine. The supply for grain is slow, except that of oats. The prices for all grains are unaltered since last market day.

Sugar—There has been many transactions and the previous rates are fully sustained. Refined is wanted. Low lump, 55s. Coffee—Good demand and prices fully up. Tea sells at the previous prices. London Gold market, unchanged. Consols for money. 90¾@91⅛; for account, 90¾@90⅞.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 20.

Edward A. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, was a passenger in the prize steamer Grey Hound when captured; also a woman, reported to be Belle Boyd; but the identity of the latter is doubtful. The future disposition of Pollard and this woman will be fixed by the United States authorities.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Breadstuffs quiet and generally unchanged. Flour quiet; receipts and stock light.

Wheat firm; red $1 80@1 82; white $1 90@1 92.

Corn firm; yellow held at $1 45, but buyers demand a reduction.

Petroleum active; crude 37½@37c; refined, in bond, 58@60c; do. free 64@65c.

Whisky unsettled; held at $1 35.

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. R. H. KING,
mar8 No. 211 Liberty street

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

FROM CINCINNATI.

A Distinguished Copperhead Caged.

CINCINNATI, May 20.

Sam Medary, Editor of the Columbus *Crisis*, was arrested at Columbus this morning by the United States Marshal, and brought to this city.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 20.

FLOUR—Unchanged; superfine $6 75, and extra $7 00.

WHEAT—In fair demad, with sales of red at $1 55@1 60.

CORN—In fair demand at $1 15 for ear, and $1 20 for shelled.

OATS—Firm at 84c.

RYE—Nominal, and but small sales could be made at $1 75.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 25, with sales of 1700 barrels.

MESS PORK—Firm. Sales of 700 bbls at $28 00 for new country.

LARD—Firmer, with sales of 400 tierces choice city at 13¼c.

BULK MEATS—There was no movement in bulk meats or bacon.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

GOLD—79@80 buying and 81 selling. Silver 65@67 buying, and 70 selling.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.

The ladies' premium of $1 200, three mile heats, for all ages, was won to-day by Riverdine in two straight heats; time, 5:41, 5:43½.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firm; choice sold at a slight advance, but the market is not quotably higher.

CORN—Advanced and buoyant; mixed, $1 26; white, $1 27@1 30.

OATS—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 18@1 20.

Gen. Butler's Operations.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The *Times'* correspondent with Butler says that Butler's campaign, up to the close of Monday's severe engagement, ending with a withdrawal from our advanced position to our entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, can't be regarded as a defeat. The object aimed at was fully attained, and was decided upon by Butler even if his whole command had to be sacrificed. It was for the purpose of distracting the attention of the rebel forces garrisoning the outer defences of Richmond from the movement of General Kautz upon the Danville and Piedmont Railroad, and by the breaking of that communication every line of railroad radiating from Richmond, by which Lee could receive supplies for his army, would be cut.

This, the correspondent says General Hickman was captured in Monday's fight, while the *Herald* correspondent details, with particulars, how he and his command fought their way through the enemy's lines and rejoined our forces.

G. B. LESTER has been elected Mayor of Cleveland, in the place of Mr. Masters, resigned.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

No Fighting on Thursday.

GOOD WEATHER—THE HOUR AT HAND

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to 6 o'clock last evening have been received. No fighting more serious than the usual affairs of outposts took place yesterday. Another fine day like this will put the roads in good condition.

FROM GEN. SIGEL.

Some Account of His Defeat.

The Enemy Charge and Overwhelm our Men.

The Wheeling *Register* publishes the following letter from a member of Carlin's Battery, of the fight at New Market:—

CAMP OF BATTERY D,
CEDAR CREEK, VA., May 17, 1864.

MR. ——, SIR:—By this time you'will have heard of our late fight and defeat. I wrote to you of a reconnoissance by a part of our battery, and of their finding the rebels; also of a force going out to meet them.

Although there was no heavy fighting yesterday morning between the two armies, it is known that Grant is preparing for the greatest contest of the war.

On Sunday, the 15th, we heard brisk cannonading towards New Market. That night we got orders to march. At 4 o'clock, A. M., we were up, and started at 8 A. M. when near Mt. Jackson we could see the smoke of the artillery; waited about half an hour, and got orders to go to the front. The enemy was pushing Sigel hard. We started, and trotted about five miles; came to the place of incident, and got into position. Our lines were giving way; we awaited the rebels approach; for a few moments all firing ceased; then we heard a loud shout, and we knew they were coming; soon they made their appearance in long black lines. We opened at good range, but on they came, as if on dress parade; shell and canister flew through them, on on they came, and now came the tug. They were in line with a column on their right flank; they were now two hundred yards from us. In front of our battery was a ravine, distance about thirty yards. They occupied this, and opened on our centre with small arms. Our line was formed as follows: Our battery on the extreme right; Swan's" battery on our left; the infantry in column of division on their left. This was the centre of attraction. On our right was a bluff of about one hundred feet—at the foot of this flows a river. On the edge of this bluff was a lot of pines. This the rebels filled with riflemen, and we soon felt them. Lieut. Gilbert was killed, and asked for more men and new infantry to drive them out, and he sent about twenty men. They began skirmishing; the woods were not ten feet from our right and left cannon. Capt. Schultz got to the top of the ravine in our front, we opened on them with canister, and they on us with musketry. I fired eight times each way in close succession, but it was awful; ten pieces pouring canister into them at one hundred and fifty yards, and not moving them. At last they wavered, our boys charged and double-quicked, and three of them were killed, and re-occupied their old ground. Our infantry raised up, and the command was "charge." They moved forward, but slowly—only ten men could be counted dead or death; they arrived at the top of the hill; in their front up raises two brigades, fires; our men run the other way for want of support. The Virginia is the only regiment that charged; they alone could do nothing but fall, which many of them did. Their loss is heavy; some of their men were killed in the fight, and the time we were giving them canister. Our Infantry then broke and ran; this exposed us; we were ordered limber to the rear, but before we could do so the rebel line in front of us rose and killed two horses in one of our pieces; they come forward on a charge. Before we could get two pieces to the rear, they were flanked, compelled to lighten and leave it. We halted and tried to come into Battery to check them, but had no support, and they were not one hundred yards from us. We limbered up, and down went three horses in our other piece. On they came, and this had to be abandoned, and down went three men who belonged to the Sigel Battery, and the gallant Lieutenant Mills, shot through the left breast; Daniel Morrison, shot through the body; both supposed mortal. Many of the horses we left on the field, and the latter we brought in. Lieut. Jackson, Wm. Johnson fell here, and was run over with a gun, but the ground was soft and he was not hurt much. He was put on limber and brought off; he was shot in the foot and is doing well.

About one hundred yards from where we left our last gun, Jos. Gorrell's gun got stuck in the mud Sigel, Carlin, Richards, Gorrell, Wilson, and H. Bellville tried to get it out, but the horses were afraid as fast as they were put in. The General told them to leave it and go, which they did.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Gen. Sigel says that the army left Woodstock on the 15th, marched eighteen miles, to Newmarket, fought the combined forces of Breckenridge and Jenkins, and pushed to Strasburg in forty-eight hours. The fight was commenced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Mt. Jackson, drawing him to Newmarket, where Gens. Echols and Breckenridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel reinforced our force. The rebels charged twice on our troops, but were repulsed and being successful; but on reaching our second line they were met by seventeen pieces of artillery and a destructive infantry fire, almost annihilating the rebel force, and we charged in turn and drove them, but our batteries had to cease working to allow our charge, and the rebels, number three times ours, drove us back, and we losing five guns. The retreat then commenced in good order and success across the Shenandoah, the bridge being burnt after crossing. Our loss is six hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing.

THE PULPIT.

THE TREE OF LIFE.

A SERMON:

Preached by Rev. Wm. Preston, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh.

[Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

TEXT—"In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."—Rev. xxii. 2.

The tree of life is spoken of both in the Old Testament and in the New. It was placed in the primitive Eden. But every trace of that original garden, which the Lord God planted for the residence of our first parents, has long since passed away. It is nowhere mentioned, after the expulsion of Adam and Eve, and even if it existed for any considerable time, all traces of that existence would be obliterated by the deluge. Its distinct locality is not even known except that it lay eastward from Palestine, and yet, in the last chapter of the Bible, we read not only of the tree of life, as then existing, but as immortal in its duration. In the second chapter, also, we have the Savior's promise, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." The tree also, in Revelations, is not merely in the garden, but in the city, in the midst of the street, and also, on *either* side of the river. It would seem to have been, therefore, not a single tree, but a *kind* of tree, producing fruit on *both* sides of the river by whose waters it was nourished. Was then the tree of the primitive Eden the same as the tree of life spoken of in Revelation? That would seem impossible. The answer doubtless is—the former was a type of the latter. A type means a sign, a symbol, or a shadow of something future, and the sign is inferior to the thing signified. The lamb slain at the Jewish Passover was a type of the Lamb of God, to be sacrificed for the sins of the world; but the former passed away, and the latter remains. So also the manna was a type, or shadow of the heavenly Paradise; but the shadow is necessarily inferior to the substance. Project the shadow of an object, and you have only its outline. You have neither color, features nor real dimensions. The shadow of a man, differs widely from the man himself, however close the resemblance of outline. So the tree of life which the Lord God planted in Eden, was but the type—the shadowed, and certainly inferior, to the glorious reality described in the chapters of the Apocalypse.

But the tree planted in Eden, possessed a remarkable quality. Out of the ground, we read, the Lord God made every tree to grow, that was pleasant to the sight of man, and good for food. But two, however, are mentioned for their remarkable—the one was the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. This, was prohibited. In the day that he should eat thereof, he should surely die, was the penalty of tasting its fruit. No matter what its nature may have been; its use was forbidden, and by eating, sin was committed, and the knowledge of evil attained. But the penalty, thou shalt die, followed, we find, in consequence of being excluded from the garden, and from its tree of life. In the third chapter, we are told, the man was thrust forth from the garden, lest he should put forth his hand, and pluck, and eat, and live forever. The tree of life, was therefore, precisely what its name imports. It *preserved life*, and had man continued innocent, and remained in the garden, he would have lived forever, by eating, sin was committed, and the knowledge of evil attained. But the penalty, thou shalt die, followed, we find, in consequence of being excluded from the garden, and from its tree of life. In the third chapter, we are told, the man was thrust forth from the garden, lest he should put forth his hand, and pluck, and eat, and live forever. The tree of life, was therefore, precisely what its name imports. It *preserved life*, and had man continued innocent, and remained in the garden, he would have lived forever, by eating, immortality. In Eden, vegetables, trees and animals doubtless died, as they now do, and, man also, made of flesh and blood, and formed of the dust of the earth, would die also. Flesh, or flesh and blood, cannot inherit incorruption, but, that he who preserved immortal, while innocent, by the fruit of the tree of life, which the Lord God planted in the Paradise of Eden.

It is time, now, in the second place, to enquire who or what is represented by this tree of life in the heavenly Paradise? We have seen its infinite superiority above its type in the primitive Eden. Who, or what then, does it mean? Doubtless, you are prepared to answer, it means the PERSON OF LIFE, whose life, and who *giveth* life of every kind—natural, spiritual and eternal. It is not then a literal tree, nor a magic, miraculous fountain or influence. It is the Saviour of the world, who is the substance, the realty, shadowed forth or typified by the tree of life in the primitive Eden. He only is real life. He alone possesses it, and made without him was not anything made that was made. In Him, therefore, we have our being. He giveth *natural* life, and when he withdraws his supporting influence it dies. He giveth *spiritual* life. It is of his Spirit that every true disciple is born again. It is His Spirit that quickeneth. Every grace, and quality of spirit, in life are the fruit of His Spirit. From Him "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed. Except we are in Him—in Him by faith—in Him by his Spirit, we have no life—no spiritual life in us, and therefore no meetness for the Heavenly inheritance. I am the life, said He. I am this moment, and the man that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. The resurrection of the dead is through Him. He shall hear this voice and come forth, they that have done good to the resurrection of life and they that have done evil to the resurrection of damnation. He also giveth *eternal* life. He that believeth on the name of the Son of God hath everlasting life. God only hath, or giveth immortality, and He who giveth life and immortality to light in the Gospel, and this immortal life and blessedness, we are told, is in the Son, so that he that hath the Son, hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life. This is a life which no sin or tempter shall ever destroy. Hence it is called eternal life. So far, in respect to its life giving powers, first sin, and then the Saviour, nor shall any be able to pluck them out of my hand. But what are these twelve manner of fruits? Here again, you are doubtless prepared to answer,—spiritual and immortal life-sings through the Saviour. They cannot mean, literal fruits, like those of the earthly Eden. Heaven is a Spiritual World. Even the glorified bodies of its inhabitants are spiritual bodies. They do not eat nor drink material food, any more than they marry and are given in marriage, in the Kingdom of God. Meats for the body and the boay for meats, but both will perish at the last, while only the spiritual survives, and will be able to relish the spiritual food of the tree of life. The twelve manner of fruits therefore are spiritual. They comprehend all that is implied in pardon and salvation. He (Christ Jesus) is made unto us wisdom,—the wisdom from above,—that leads us to seek first of all things His kingdom and righteousness. He is made unto us, Righteousness. He becomes the Lord our Righteousness, and without His righteousness imputed to faith, none shall be able to stand. He is made unto us sanctification. It is only by His Spirit that any are sanctified and made holy. He is also made unto us Redemption,—Redemption from all iniquity—Eternal Redemption by the blood of the Lamb. Such are the infinite blessings of the Tree of Life. But the twelve manner of fruits are yet more definitely specified by the Apostle. 1st, there is Love—Love is the spiritual atmosphere of the heavenly world: love toward God; love excluding all that is sordid and selfish. Hence, the blessedness of that world. Love is the happiest of all the emotions, while its contrast —Envy, malignity, selfishness, and revenge—are but other names for misery. But the virtue and blessedness of love depends upon its object. The love

L NOTICES.

New Photograph Establann and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Penn street.) Reception Rooms and cond floor. Operating Department unharge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvriance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvriance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

The State Militia.

The proclamation by Gov. CURTIN will, no doubt, be promptly responded to by the militia of the State. It was issued not a moment too soon, and in putting it forth his Excellency has but given expression to popular sentiment and responded, as he ever has done, to the call of the country in its hour of need.

We infer, indeed, we are told, that the President will soon call the militia of the State into the field, where the citizen soldiers of other States are going, or, with so much promptness and patriotism, are preparing to go.

When the call is made, we are confident the response which Pennsylvania will give will be pitched on no uncertain key. It is no new thing for the Key Stone State to send emergency men into the field. She has done it before and she will do it again, and prove once more that no State is in advance of her either in willingness or ability to defend the Government and put down the rebellion.

We publish in another column a comprehensive synopsis of the new militia law of the State, now suddenly become an enactment of great immediate interest. We are glad to hear that a fine spirit is prevailing here, and that Pittsburgh will respond promptly when the call is made.

The Forgery and the Associated Press Agency.

We see that the press, in common with the entire loyal community, is denouncing in proper terms the scoundrelism evinced in the Proclamation forgery. The author, as yet unknown, is universally pronounced worthy of very severe punishment for his villainy, in sending it to the New York Press, in a manner so well calculated to create the belief that it was a genuine telegraphic message, through the Associated Press. His villainy was successful with two papers, under circumstances that nearly exonorate them from serious blame,—circumstances that were well calculated to deceive the most loyal office. But what shall we say for the Associated Press Agency in New York, with which no such palliating circumstances existed, which, after time had elapsed to ascertain fully the character of the document, in fact several hours after it had been pronounced a forgery, sent it broad cast through the land? The promptness with which it was thus transmitted all over the country, to say the least, is a suspicious circumstance. Whether the act was a predetermined scoundrel sin, or the result of qualities which we expect to find only in a natural fool, it is equally worthy of investigation. The transmission, under the circumstances, was an offense but little removed in grade from the original forgery. If the act did not manifest an eagerness to spread the falsehood—if it did not show the animus of authorship—it certainly did evince an almost criminal want of discernment. Throughout the country cannot have justice done in the infliction of punishment for this act? It certainly has a right to ask to be protected from a repetition of the wickedness so fully.

We need not say that we acquit Mr. CRAIG of criminal complicity in the matter. We think, however, he has failed to do his whole duty in the premises. He has made no explanation, or even an attempt at one, why the vast machinery in his hands was lent to send the injurious forgery throughout the land, some hours after it was pronounced a forgery. He has offered no excuse whatever, but in a card that can be considered nothing less than a studied attempt at deception, has said simply that "the alleged proclamation of the President * * was not received at this agency, and we have *no knowledge or belief in its authenticity.*"

Will Mr. CRAIG explain how, if his agency had "no belief" in the "authenticity" of the document, his agency so promptly, hours after a fixed disbelief in its authenticity, sent it probably to not less than five hundred different papers? The deception we charge on Mr. CRAIG is, that by saying the forgery was not "received at" his agency he intends to have the public understand his agency, in no manner, had anything to do with it,—when the fact is there is centering in the Press agency in New York guilt so slightly removed from the original act of forgery, that it can be explained only by saying it was the act of a stupid fool and not of an expert villain.

But we do not rest our conclusions solely on logical inference or probabilities little less than absolute certainty. We have what must, until explained away, be regarded as proof of studied villainy. The proof is this: A copy of the forgery was sent to the office of the New York *Times* at three o'clock, Wednesday morning. The night Editor doubted its authenticity, and on making inquiry at Mr. CRAIG's agency, received the following "satisfactory reply:"

DEAR SIR: The "Proclamation" is "false as he l," and was not promulgated through this office. The handwriting is not familiar. Yours truly,

Now mark: this "false as hell" document—pronounced to be so by the agency itself—*was sent out by that agency to all the country, several hours after, as genuine!*

We think it is Mr. CRAIG's privilege—if not duty—to speak.

Mcclellanism.

We are coming to know what it means: know who it is the Copperheads propose to run for President; why he is worthy of their constant support, and the acceptance of JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow rebels.

We mentioned yesterday that the History of President LINCOLN's Administration, by the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, has just issued from the press. In criticising the valuable work, the N. Y. *Tribune* remarked:

"By the way, Mr. Raymond should be very careful of his facts. He states positively, on page 490, that

'Gen. McClellan, while in command of the Department of the Ohio, entered into an agreement with General Buckner, by which the substantial neutrality of that state [Kentucky] was recognized and respected.'

"As we at that time believed in and upheld Gen. McClellan, we must respectfully *deny this statement* and challenge its production. It cannot be true, and we are confident is not."

In reply to this, Mr. RAYMOND, of the *Times*, fortifies his assertion by producing the following, which, we think, will convince not only Mr. GREELEY, but everybody else, that we are fast arriving at the reasons why nothing but disasters attended our armies under McCLELLAN:

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, } LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1861. }

SIR: On the 8th last, at Cincinnati, Ohio, *I entered into an arrangement with* Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, commander of the United States troops in the States north of the Ohio river, to the following effect:

The *authorities of the State of Kentucky* are to protect the United States property within the limits of the State, to enforce the laws of the United States in accordance with the interpretations of the United States Courts, as far as those laws may be applicable to Kentucky, and to enforce with all the power of the state our *obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, so long as the position we have assumed shall be respected by the United States*

General McClellan stipulates that *the territory of Kentucky shall be respected on the part of the United States, even though the Southern forces should occupy it*; but in the latter case he will call upon the authorities of Kentucky to remove the Southern forces from our territory. Should Kentucky fail to accomplish this end in a reasonable time, Gen. McClellan claims the right of occupancy given the Southern forces. I have stipulated in that case to advise him of the inability of Kentucky to comply with her obligation, and to invite him to dislodge the Southern forces. He stipulates that if successful in so doing, *he will withdraw his forces from the territory of Kentucky* as soon as the southern forces shall be removed.

This, he assures me, is the policy he will adopt toward Kentucky.

Should the Administration hereafter adopt a different policy, he is to give me timely notice of the change in the programme.

The well-known character of Gen. McClellan is a sufficient guarantee for the fulfillment of every stipulation on his part.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The forgery did not go over the telegraph wires, and could not. Therefore have the papers through any accredited agency of public documents are transmitted? Associated Press, and the fact of such transmission through any other channel ought to be sufficient to [illegible] this the evidence of being a [illegible] search [illegible] temporary is too fast. Not[illegible]doen ment had intrinsic evidence of forgery," notwithstanding it [illegible] to a forgery, it was "transmitted" by the Associated Press" from New York

The Militia to be Called Out—The State Law—What Is It?

The Governor's proclamation will not surprise any one half so much as the fact that the new Militia Bill has not been published ere this. For the benefit of our citizens, we will give an outline of the bill, which takes up some thirty-three pages printed matter. The bill bears date March 30, 1864, and provides First, That every able-bodied white male citizen resident in the State, of the age of twenty-one and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, with the usual exemptions of idiots, lunatics, paupers, etc.

Second, Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment or valuation of real or personal property, record all names of those liable to duty, and place a certified copy in the office of the County Commissioners of each county in the State, and such record shall be deemed a *sufficient notification* to all persons whose names are thus recorded that they have been enrolled in the militia. When the roll is completed, assessors shall put up in public places notice similar to the United States enrollment.

Section third provides severe penalties for any assessor, clerk or commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties provided.

Section 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty, except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws of the commonwealth, in which case the Commander-in-chief shall order out, for actual service, by *draft or otherwise*, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

Section 6. Every soldier ordered out for active duty by the proper authorities, who has not some able-bodied substitute, shall serve, or pay the sum of seventy-five dollars within twenty-four hours from such time. Exemptions are similar to those provided by the United States service, giving members of the Legislature exemption while on duty, and fifteen days before and after the time of their actual term.

Section 10 provides that the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into four brigades, and the city of Pittsburgh to have one brigade, and the rest of the counties into a brigade each, where they have the minimum number.

Section 12 makes Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson Counties the Twentieth Division of the State.

Section 64 provides for armories for companies.

Section 66. When a commander orders his company for military duty or for election of officers, he shall order one or more commissioned officers or privates to notify the men belonging to the company to appear at such time and place to every person whom he is ordered to notify; if he fails to do so, he shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 67 provides for time of notice at least four days previous to call—ten days for election, and when the company is paraded, the commanding officer shall verbally notify the men to appear at a future day not exceeding thirty days from time of such parade, which verbal notice shall be a sufficient warning.

Section 70 to section 81 provides for discipline, training, inspection and camp duty.

Section 82 to 91 provides for rosters, orderly books, rolls and returns.

Sec. 92. Provides for calling out the militia in case of war, invasion, insurrection, tumult, or riots. May order out divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or companies, or may order so be detached, parts or companies thereof, or any number of men to *be drafted therefrom.*

Section 93 provides for compensation, giving pay and rations same as United States Government.

Section 97 provides that proceedings and courts martial and courts of inquiry shall be conducted in all respects as provided for in the Army of the United States, and punishments as in like cases in said army. Provided that the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 98 provides that all penalties, not exceeding one hundred dollars, by summary conviction before any alderman of a city, shall be without exception of appeal.

Loss of General Officers.

Senator Wilson kindly furnishes the following carefully prepared list of General officers, who have died since the commencement of the war. It will be observed that thirty-six have been killed in battle, and fifteen died of diseases contracted in the service:

MAINE.
Gen. Berry, killed.
Gen. James on, died.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Gen. Whipple, killed.
Gen. Strong, killed.
Gen. Stevenson, killed.
Gen. Linder, died of wounds and exhaustion.
Gen. Plummer, died.
RHODE ISLAND.
Gen. Rodman, killed.
CONNECTICUT.
Gen. Lyon, killed.
Gen. Mansfield, killed.
Gen. Sedgwick, killed.
Gen. Totten, died.
NEW JERSEY.
Gen. Taylor, killed.
Gen. Kearney, killed.
Gen. Bayard, killed.
NEW YORK.
Gen. Mitchell, died.
Gen. Slocum, died.
Gen. Weed, killed.
Gen. Blenker, died.
Gen. Corcoran, died.
Gen. Chapin, killed.
Gen. Zook, killed.
Gen. Kirby, killed.
Gen. Wadsworth, killed.
Gen. Rice, killed.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Gen. Smith, died.
Gen. Reno, killed.
Gen. Reynolds, killed.
Gen. Keim, died.
Gen. Patterson, killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol.
Gen. Bohlen, killed.
Gen. Jackson, killed.
Gen. Welsh, died.
Gen. Vincent, killed.
Gen. Hays, killed.
MARYLAND.
Gen. Cooper, died.
VIRGINIA.
Gen. Terrill, killed.
OHIO.
Gen. Sill killed.
Gen. Lytle, killed.
Gen. McCook, killed.
INDIANA.
Gen. Hackleman, killed.
MICHIGAN.
Gen. Richardson, killed.
Gen. Williams, killed.
ILLINOIS.
Gen. Wallace, killed.
Gen. Farnsworth, killed.
Gen. Kirk, killed.
KENTUCKY.
Gen. Nelson, killed by Gen. Davis.
Gen. Jackson, killed.
Gen. Buford, died.
MISSISSIPPI.
Gen. Sanders killed.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Gen. Stevens, killed.

A New Rebel Invention.

According to a Baltimore correspondent, the rebels propose to resort to the Chinese mode of warfare, should Grant penetrate to the defenses of their capital. He writes: I must mention a new and novel invention by Capt. Holden, of the rebel army. It is nothing more nor less than a stink ball, designed to be fired into the works of the besiegers to stink them out. About the middle of April, I was one of the several citizens who, upon invitation, accompanied a party of officers to Atlee's, a station on the Central Railroad ten miles from Richmond, to witness experiments with this ball. The ball is an iron shell containing combustion and destructive material, as well as offensive matter, and in appearance is similar to the shrink ball at present in use. It is designed to be thrown by mortars, but in the tests on the occasions referred to the fuse was lighted and the shells allowed to fulminate where they were placed. The stench that followed the explosion was the most fetid and villainous that ever outraged the olfactories of man; it provokes sneezing and coughing, and produces nausea to such a degree that it is impossible for men to do duty within the reach of it. A single ball will impregnate the atmosphere for fifty yards around, and the fetid compound, entering every thing touches, emits the stench for a long time. The opinion of all who witnessed the experiments was that these balls were a fair offset to Greek fire, and that Holden, and several other officers of rank who were present, expressed the belief that it would prove more effective for driving off besiegers than anything yet invented. It is said, I may, if Richmond is ever threatened by a siege, the 'sneezers,' as the inventor facetiously calls his balls, will form a prominent feature in the defensive operations.

It must be remembered that the forgery appeared only in Copperhead journals. No loyal paper would or could have published it. Neither the *Tribune* nor the *Times* could have been imposed upon by this daring outrage on probability. Granting that it was published with a full faith in its authenticity by these papers, it follows that the enemies of the Government who forged the proclamation selected the *World*, the *Herald*, and the *Journal of Commerce* as the proper tools of their iniquity. It is easy to determine who to invite the deceiver.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The *Press* is in error. Receiving it as part of the Associated Press report, the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and the *Pittsburgh Chronicle* published it in all their editions, as did the *Chicago Journal*, and other papers, which, we presume, will resent the imputation that they are not loyal.

A SUBSCRIPTION paper has been put in circulation in New York "offering a reward for the authors and promulgators, with a knowledge of its spuriousness, of the alleged proclamation." If the subscribers want to find the man who pronounced the document "false as hell," and then sent it over the wires throughout the whole country, they have not far to go. If they don't find a villain, they will a stupid fool.

On the first arrivals of sick and wounded to the Washington hospitals, hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, it is said, far more than could have been useful, volunteered their services as nurses, helpers in any capacity. Some of these patriotic women went quietly into the hospitals and proceeded at once to dress the wounds, change linen, and cheer the hearts of the stricken ones. One of these angels of mercy, among others, is Miss McLellan, the patriotic daughter of the Hon. George W. McLellan, Assistant Postmaster-General, who cheerfully abandons the elegant comforts of home, and all the charms of society at this gay period, to soothe the afflicted and illumine the expiring moments by shining the eye of the dying soldier to the Cross.

A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac describes the following singular respite from fighting, as having occurred on Saturday after the flank movement of our forces: "Observation of the field yesterday forenoon revealed a curious sight. The advance forces of both armies were quietly digging within four hundred yards of each other, exposing their bodies in full view without firing a shot. Batteries were coolly placed in position, and the aspect showed that the troops on both sides meant to lose no time by fighting and marching to waste their strength in the useless animosities of the past."

General Intelligence.

The Front Street Theatre in Baltimore has been secured in which to hold the National Convention. The Committee have now been authorized to rent it permanently for that purpose, and have it put in complete order. It is the design of those who superintend the preparations of this building to have an especial eye to comfort and convenience, and particularly to the accommodation of those who represent the press generally. It will be remembered that the floor, or platform, on which was seated a large portion of the Southern delegation, during the Democratic Convention in 1860, gave way, precipitating them several feet downwards, causing considerable consternation while the Convention was in session. There will be a *different platform* this time, and no danger of its falling.

The lecture of Rev. J. R. Warner, formerly of Pittsburgh, in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, is said to have been a graphic, pathetic and eloquent description of the battle at Gettysburg. The President and other gentlemen of note were present, and listened with rapt attention for two hours to this splendid address, descriptive of this battle, which has rendered the name of the Republic immortal. The position of each corps and division was pointed out on a map near the speaker, and the doings—the successes and reverses—of each portion of either army successively portrayed, with an eloquence that brought forth repeated cheers from the audience. The successive positions of the contending forces were detailed, and the impressions of the struggles of the heroes of the nation on that ever-memorable battle field brought before the mind, in a manner that could not fail to elicit the warmest admiration of the gallant conduct of the men who there fought, bled and died in the cause of human liberty. Those who listened to this eloquent address realized as they had never before, the importance of that determined conflict, and the imperishable results thereby secured to the cause of Freedom.

The prospect of laying the Atlantic cable during the next year is considered very favorable.

The damage to Harper's Ferry bridge caused by the recent freshet will be fully and substantially repaired by Friday morning next, for the transfer of all freight trains. Passengers are in the meantime regularly transferred, without causing delay to those east or west bound.

A vigorous effort is to be made to have the National Wallace Monument on the Abbey Craig at Stirling, completed, so that it may not be said that Scotland began to build a monument to one she ranks the noblest of her sons, and was content to leave it unfinished.

The Cork *Reporter* says that the tide of emigration still rolled as vigorously and unceasingly from Queenstown as if it had only commenced the day before. It was remarkable, strikingly, apparent, that among those emigrating for America there is a large increase of young men, strong, stalwart, vigorous fellows, able to work, and willing to fight. Indeed some of them made no secret of the likelihood of their going to the American army.

The Baltimore evening *Transcript*, a disloyal paper, has been suspended by order of General Wallace, for publishing a dispatch saying that the loss of the Army of the Potomac was not less than 70,000 men, and crediting the same to the Associated Press. It was proved that the paper did not take the Associated Press dispatches, and that the dispatch in question did not emanate from any agent of the Associated press.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Commission recently appointed at the Washington Navy Yard to examine into the rates of pay paid outside the yard to mechanics and laborers, the wages in nearly every branch of mechanical labor have been increased. The workmen are now paid as follows (in most depaitments there being three classes): Ship carpenters, $3 and $2 75; joiners, $3, $2 75 and $2 50; smiths' helpers, $2 and $1 75; caulkers, $2 and $1 75; plumbers, brass founders, &c., $3, $2 75 and $2 50; blockmakers and turners, $3 and $2 50; machinists and engineers, $3, $2 75 and $2 50; boiler makers, $2 75 and $2 50; boiler makers helpers, $2 25, $2 and $1 75; iron founders, $3 and $2 75; iron holders' helpers, $2 50 and $2 2; copper rollers, $3, $2 50 and $2 25; masons, $3 and $2 50; joiners, $2 and $1 75.

Rev. Dr. Thornton, delegate from the English Conference to the Methodist General Conference, with Dr. Scott from the Irish Conference, was presented to the President, on Wednesday, by the Hon. M. F. Odell. These delegates expressed to the President their earnest and hearty sympathy of the Methodist membership of England and Ireland with us in our present struggle, and desire for our success. Dr. Thornton stated in connection, that he had held no official intercourse with the Methodist Church South, a large number of conservative members respects the Secretary of State, and were afterwards introduced on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A large whale was found floating about six miles west of Mystic, L. I., a few days ago, by Capt. R. Rose and Wm. Seaman. They hitched him to a line, and steered it to the beach. He is about forty feet long, and some bullets have been cut out of him. He had been killed by some of the whalers from Southampton, and drifted away during the easterly storm.

The estate of Joseph R. Anderson, late of Alleghany county, Maryland, now an officer in the rebel army, and one of the owners and conductors of the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, has been confiscated. The condemned estate consists of 50,000 acres of land in Maryland.

There are five division hospitals, and ten or more to each division, in Fredericksburg, making over fifty hospitals now established. It was stated by a surgeon of one of the division hospitals that it was estimated, on the morning of the 16th instant, that there numbered in the hospitals at Fredericksburg about 6,000 patients needing nursing, and to carry on.

In boring for salt water at Peoria, Illinois, some interesting observations were made. The drill has reached the depth of seven hundred and seventy-six feet. At one hundred and twenty feet, a five-foot seam of coal was found; at two hundred and seven, salt water; at two hundred and fifty-five, another stratum of coal three feet in thickness; at three hundred and seventeen, more salt water, of about the strength of ocean water; at seven hundred and thirty-four, a large stream of water impregnated with sulphur. The water flows upward with such force as to lift the heavy weights attached to the drill, and discharging seventy-five thousand gallons every twenty-four hours. It has been carried in pipes sixty five feet above the surface, and, it is thought, can be applied to mechanical purposes.

Milwaukee, it is said, manufactures more leather than any city in the West. The Wisconsin Leather Company alone, last year, produced more than half a million dollars worth of leather. Two additional large tanneries are now in process of building.

One of the Lelands, of the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, has purchased Union Hall, the largest hotel at Saratoga, and is preparing to fit it up with great elegance. It will accommodate 1,200 guests.

The New York militia, in anticipation of a call from the President or Governor Seymour for three months service, profess themselves in readiness to go, and are already bustling about their armories. It is understood that the 7th, 8th and 71st regiments are prepared to start for Washington at an hour's notice.

On the first Sunday of Gen. Grant's Virginia campaign, when the anxiety to obtain news was at its highest, a Washington correspondent said to belong to a western paper (because none but a western correspondent would have the cheek to act as he did) in search of something reliable regarding affairs on the Rapidan, boldly invaded the White House, and inquired for Mr. Lincoln just as he was sitting down to dinner, asked him if he had anything authentic from General Grant. "Why, yes," said the calm and the hottest hour in the day, but "Old Abe" took it coolly. Putting on one of his Springfield smiles, the President replied: "No, my friend, I have not. We are very well indeed, and so are all the people, and so am I. But, you see, General Grant is like the man that climbed the pole, and then pulled the pole up after him."

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who arrived in New York by the Persia, received at Queenstown a telegraphic dispatch dated at Irkutsk, Siberia, on Sunday, May 7, at 8:10 a. m., at ten minutes past ten o'clock the same morning, although the distance from Irkutsk to Queenstown is over 6,500 miles.

Five convicted prisoners in Fort McHenry escaped on Sunday night; one of them, named Compton, was sentenced to be hung; another to fifteen years in the penitentiary, and the others to shorter terms. The names of the escaped prisoners, in addition to Compton, who was convicted as a spy, are Geo. E. Shearer, L. W. Dorsey, James Gubbins, and Eugene Lama—the latter also sentenced to be hung as a spy.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post*, writing from Huntsville, Ala., draws a most deplorable picture of the condition of things at that place. Most of the refugees now coming within our lines are women and children. Such women! snuff-dipping, tobacco-chewing, smoking, squalid, reckless, insolent. What is to be done with these miserable beings? Shall we feed them at the public expense when, let chance to come, their male "protectors" are prowling about the thickets, murdering in cold blood, and torturing without mercy for the sake of plunder? If we do not feed them, they must starve. But what is to be done? Since I have been here, two thousand of these creatures have come within our lines, at one small post. They are shipped off to Nashville as fast as convenient, but they often accumulate much faster than they can be disposed of, and as General Sherman has recently issued orders to colonize... there is a difference of opinion on this subject. Many think that a nation with its devil cast out and some trouble endured for the sake of the purity, is not half so desirable as a nation with prosperity and the devil in it! I myself profess not to be of that school. I profess that, for the sake of having this nation free, there can be no price too great, too much. But, after all, what is our suffering compared with the suffering of those whose hidden sorrows have for half a century gone up before God? Think of the mother's broken heart, and pitying the heathen years, and of the worse than unutterable anguish of those who were sacrificed for their beauty to the lusts of their oppressors! Think of the complications of sufferings of those who have been dumb, and that have had none to speak for them.

I tell you, the suffering that this nation is going through now are not only atonements for suffering that have for years and years gone up before God, but they are the remedies of suffering. You are purchasing redemption, not for yourselves, for the slaves. But you *are* purchasing it for yourselves. And you see, by the mischiefs that are caused by setting this nation free, what would have been its condition if the work had been delayed a little longer. In thirty years more the monstrous brood of devils would have been so multiplying, which would then have had to be cast out; and it would have rent the life of the nation far more sorely than it is now being rent. We should have had a race of slaves and tyrannical people. But now we have life enough to bear the strain occasioned by emancipation. And, though for the present there is a seeming waste of intolerable, after all, a work is being accomplished. A man has a fine crop of clover on his ground, and he goes some June morning and he turns it over, root top, and all; and men say, "What waste of good forage!" But when he sows the next crop, its abundance shows that what he did was the most economical thing he could have done. Now, I tell you it is well to let the land lie fallow, to manure for a better industry; and free labor for the next fifty years will pay back dollar for dollar, principal and interest, of the monstrous debt of this war.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the conferees from the 15th Congressional district, composed of the Counties of Cumberland, Perry and York, held at Bridgeport yesterday, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York, and Levi Kauffman, of Cumberland, were elected as delegates. David E. Small, of York, and A. K. Rheem, of Cumberland County, were elected as alternates. The delegates were instructed to vote for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln.

The Associated Press Agency in New York offers a reward of one thousand dollars for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the author of the forged proclamation. If the author is so much deserving of punishment, what does the press agent who sent it broadcast over the country deserve?

A military guard was placed at the several telegraph offices in Philadelphia, on Thursday, to prevent the transmission of forged statements calculated to mislead the people and impair the usefulness of the Government. This harmless act is considered necessary, owing to the fact that a forged proclamation to the people, purporting to have been issued by the President of the United States, was published in a New York paper yesterday.

Last week a remarkably fine salmon of nearly thirteen pounds weight was caught in the Thames. He was coming up to eat whitebait at Greenwich, and had, in fact, his stomach full of these little fish when he was taken. The capture was immediately communicated to Mr. Frank Buckland; Mr. Frank Buckland met Mr. Fiennell, the Inspector of Fisheries, in consultation, and it was decided by these two authorities that the fish was probably a Thames bred fish, and that this was his second return visit from the sea. Let no reader imagine this story to possess only a sporting interest. It has a far deeper and more comprehensive import. It means that the water of the Thames is gradually becoming fit for a fish to live in, and consequently for man to live. The presence of fish in a stream is the best test of the purity of the water. Where the water is polluted the fish perish, and where the element is so corrupted as to kill the fish it is certainly unfit for the health of man. This salmon, as Mr. Buckland is disposed to conclude, was artificially hatched and turned out into the Thames in the spring of 1861; he probably found his way to the sea and back some months afterwards, and was revisiting his birthplace for a second time when his migrations were abruptly terminated. If these speculations are correct, the fish must have found the river reasonably habitable, and so the pains expended on the purification of our metropolitan stream are beginning to bear fruit at last.

A London paper states that the Sheffield Water Works Company have decided to ask Parliament for power to raise £40,000 with which to compensate the sufferers by the recent flood. The Attorney General and other eminent barristers had given an opinion that the shareholders were liable to the extent of their shares, but not further.

Personal.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, whose recent brilliant exploits have formed so important a part of General Grant's movement on Richmond, is a native of the old Bay State, as appears by the official army register. He was appointed a cadet at West Point from Ohio. All sketches of General Sheridan which have thus far appeared in Western papers, claim Ohio as his birthplace.

Major General Carl Schurz has been placed in command of the convalescent barracks at Nashville, which at present is an apocryphal institution. His predecessor was a captain.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is leading a secluded life in Washington, in the house left her by her husband, and the remnants of his estate, it is alleged, give her a frugal independence.

Rev. J. P. McQuaide, President of Seton-Hall College, New Jersey, has arrived in Washington. His visit is in consequence of an order of the Right Reverend Bishop Bayley, of that State, for the purpose of visiting the Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburg and other places, to administer spiritual consolation to the sick and wounded. Father McQuaide has also allotted to him extraordinary powers from the acting bishop of Baltimore.

General Francis Fessenden has had his leg amputated and is doing well. He is in the Hospital at New Orleans.

R. J. McIntosh, the son and biographer of the distinguished statesman, historian and philosopher, Sir James McIntosh, died in London, April 25th. Mr. McIntosh married the daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston. His life of his father, including the private journals and correspondence of Sir James, was, next to Moore's Life of Byron and Lockhart's Life of Scott, the most interesting and valuable literary biography of the century. Mr. McIntosh was in the public service at his country and for a considerable period held an office in one of the West India Islands.

The champion wrestler of England, Abraham Cann, has died at Colbrook, Devon, aged sixty-years.

Hugh Tyler, of Athens, Pa., long known as a Government contractor, died in Washington on Saturday.

General Lockwood, who has had command of the fortifications in and around Baltimore, has been ordered to active duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Mrs. Grant, it is reported, called at Mr. Cisco's office in Wall street, New York, where she was met by a gentleman friend who, after the usual greetings, inquired whether she thought the General would succeed. "Sir," says the lady, "General Grant never engages in any undertaking in which he does not succeed."

Lieutenant Randolph Bull, a young son (only about seventeen years of age) of Edmund Bull, one of the editors and proprietors of the Baltimore *Clipper*, was killed in one of the late battles of the army of the Potomac, near Spottsylvania Court House. He belonged to the Third Maryland regiment, under Colonel Sudsburg, Burnside's corps, and, it is said, behaved most gallantly. He was pierced with four balls, having maintained his position and fought after being wounded, and only giving up when the death wound penetrated his noble young heart. May the laurel wreath of fame and glory ever cluster upon his early tomb, and thoughts of kind friends hallow his memory.

When the Twenty-first Illinois volunteers was organized, a fine-looking man was chosen by the company officers as the colonel, but having no military capacity the regiment fell into disorder, and became the terror of the neighborhood in which it was quartered. The governor refused to commission the nominee of the regiment, and asked Grant if he thought he could bring the turbulent mass to order if he were appointed to command. Grant thought he could. Half an hour afterwards an application was made to Governor Yates to send a regiment to Quincy—one hundred and twenty miles distant—that the town was in danger. The governor was, not the want of men, but the lack of transportation. "Send my regiment," said Grant, "and I will find the transportation." The command was given, and before night the regiment was under orders to march. On foot the regiment was transported to Quincy, and when the men were there encamped they were reported as belonging to one of the best disciplined regiments of Illinois volunteers.

Copperheads and their Swine.

BEECHER preached a recent sermon on the miracle of Jesus, casting out the devils, and their afterwards entering into the swine, and destroying them. We extract:

But there is the other side of the spectacle, too. As they that heard of the dealing of Christ with this man besought him to depart out of their land, on account of the loss of their swine, so we have a large number of conservative persons among us, who, in looking upon the condition of this nation, have great fear on account of the various destruction that takes place for the salvation of the country. And the first place, they are exceedingly troubled in regard to the destruction of the constitution. To be sure, four million men have resurrected from four millions of graves, marched with the light of the rising glory of liberty; but this is nothing. It is the breaking of the constitution that they think of. Great is truth, and mighty it is going to be, and will prevail; but the constitution, they know the shell but they do not know the eagle!

These persons are wailing the subsidence of industry. Yes, there is a temporary subsidence of industry throughout the Southern part of this land. They are wailing the burden of debt that is imposed upon the nation. Yes, there is a great burden of debt laid upon the nation now. But, after all, if I had been possessed with the devil I would rather suffer anything on earth, and get him cast out, than have everything on earth and keep him in. But there is a great difference of opinion on this subject. Many think that a nation with its devil cast out and some trouble endured for the sake of the purity, is not half so desirable as a nation with prosperity and the devil in it! I myself profess not to be of that school. I profess that, for the sake of having this nation free, there can be no price too great, too much. But, after all, what is our suffering compared with the suffering of those whose hidden sorrows have for half a century gone up before God? Think of the mother's broken heart, and pitying the heathen years, and of the worse than unutterable anguish of those who were sacrificed for their beauty to the lusts of their oppressors! Think of the complications of sufferings of those who have been dumb, and that have had none to speak for them.

I tell you, the suffering that this nation is going through now are not only atonements for suffering that have for years and years gone up before God, but they are the remedies of suffering. You are purchasing redemption, not for yourselves, for the slaves. But you *are* purchasing it for yourselves. And you see, by the mischiefs that are caused by setting this nation free, what would have been its condition if the work had been delayed a little longer. In thirty years more the monstrous brood of devils would have been so multiplying, which would then have had to be cast out; and it would have rent the life of the nation far more sorely than it is now being rent. We should have had a race of slaves and tyrannical people. But now we have life enough to bear the strain occasioned by emancipation. And, though for the present there is a seeming waste of intolerable, after all, a work is being accomplished. A man has a fine crop of clover on his ground, and he goes some June morning and he turns it over, root top, and all; and men say, "What waste of good forage!" But when he sows the next crop, its abundance shows that what he did was the most economical thing he could have done. Now, I tell you it is well to let the land lie fallow, to manure for a better industry; and free labor for the next fifty years will pay back dollar for dollar, principal and interest, of the monstrous debt of this war.

Pennsylvania Agency at Washington.

Important Letter from Gov. Curtin Enlarging its Duties.

The Interests of the Soldiers in the Field to be Cared for at the Expense of the State.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 18, 1864. }

COLONEL: Having commissioned you as Colonel, and Major Gilleland as Lieutenant-colonel, I beg leave to call your attention to the first section of the act of 4th of May, 1861, enlarging the military agency at Washington: "That the agency heretofore established at Washington by the Governor be enlarged so that the agent and assistant agent shall have the rank of pay and allowances of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively, to be paid by the Adjutant-General, and that the duties of the said agency be enlarged so as to include the collection of pay, pension and bounties due them. His visit is in consequence of an order of the Secretary of War, dated 9th inst., directing the commissioning of all officers elected by the regiments and companies of volunteers, without charge or expense to such volunteers—and such other duties as the Governor may from time to time direct."

In thus reorganizing and enlarging the powers of the agency heretofore established by me, the Legislature intended that all the pay, bounties, pensions, and gratuities of the Government, should be collected by the Pennsylvania volunteer or his family without charge or expense to him or them. You will immediately prepare the agency for the performance of these additional duties, and, on your requisition, the necessary blanks and books will be provided by the Quartermaster General of the State. As heretofore, Dr. J. J. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon General of the State, will remain on duty at the city of Washington, and you will continue, so far as possible, to provide in every way for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, the care of the sick and the wounded, for sending home the bodies of those who may die in the service, and to perform all other services that in your judgment may be proper and necessary for the benefit of the citizens of Pennsylvania, now in the military service of the Government.

The act of Assembly to which I have referred authorizes me to appoint two clerks when deemed necessary to be employed in the agency. Of such necessity you must be the judge, and I will appoint clerks on your nomination.

The success of the important work thus entrusted to you will depend mainly upon yourself, and I feel assured that you will conduct it in such a manner as will give satisfaction to the people of the State, and fulfill all the expectations of the Legislature in the passage of this most benevolent act.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. G. CURTIN.

Colonel FRANCIS JORDAN, Agent Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Bible Society—Itinerancy.

In the Methodist Conference at Philadelphia, yesterday, the Committee on the Bible cause presented a very full report. It states that the action of the American Bible Society during the past four years has been highly satisfactory. The receipts of the Society show a most gratifying progress in its receipts and expenditures, and in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures. The total receipts for the past four years have been $1,750,850 20. The issues of the copies of Scriptures for four years have been 1,575,115 volumes.

The grants in funds to the foreign work amounted to $150,512 82. These grants show only what has been given in money. Much, much has been done for the foreign field by printing and issuing at home, for foreign use, the Holy Scriptures in foreign languages, the expenses of which are not comprised in the above statement.

The grants of the Society to the Foreign Missions of the methodist Episcopal Church have been, during the last four years, $35,200. Inclusive of grants made to the Bulgarian Mission, which is supplied by the agent of the Society at Constantinople, and also of the books donated and sent by the parent Society. The committee rejoice to learn, through the annual circular of the Society, that the army and navy have been freely supplied throughout the country by the Christian Commission and other distributing agencies. Specific grants have been made of 382,802 volumes. The total number of Bibles, Testaments and parts of Scriptures granted the army and navy within the past two years amount to 766,055 volumes.

The contributions made by the churches and reported in the Annual Minutes for the last four years have been $171,951 39.

Of the whole amount received during the last year, $230,761 88 were from sales of books, and $12,339 14 from legacies, leaving only $183,583 85 from donations and collections.

The report of the "Committee on Itineracy," No. 2, was then taken up for consideration. The majority of the committee recommended the adoption of extending the time by inserting the word "three" instead of "two" years. The other part of the committee recommended that as an exceptional case, the limit be changed, but not

SLEEP AND DEATH.

Say, when the infant sleeps its wakeless sleep,
Its life-blood cold—its heart can beat no more—
Its little eyes, 'erst bright, with hazy film
Are clouded o'er—
Say, is this death? No! it is only sleep.

Say, when the warrior sinks upon the field,
The hard-fought battle o'er, his duty done,
The last wild cry that strikes upon his ear—
"The fight is won!"
Say, is this death? No! it is only sleep.

Say, when, the old man having run his race,
And seen his friendships fade and loves decay,
Life's evening closes, and in Heaven awaits
A brighter day—
Say, is this death? No! it is only sleep.

Say, when the heart is fresh, and love's young dream
Together binds two hearts, two souls, two lives,
The loved one perishes, one memory lives,
One heart survives—
Say, what is this? Ah! this is truly death!

Extraordinary Power of Resisting Heat.

The power of superior animals, and especially of man, to resist high degrees of temperature, is very extraordinary, and was at first discovered by accident in the following manner:

It is well known that the natural temperature in this country is not far from 98° Fahr. But Dr. Fordyce, formerly physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, went into a room heated to 129°, where he remained twenty minutes, and afterwards into a room heated to 199°, and remained fifteen minutes, while the thermometer in his hand rose only to 109°. Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, and Sir Charles Blagden, remained several minutes in a room heated to between 196° and 211°, the temperature at which water boils, and the latter of the above gentlemen remained eight minutes in a room heated to 220°. We have accounts of a young female at Rochefoucault, who was in the habit of staying about ten and twelve minutes at a time in an oven heated to 276°, and Tillet and Duhamel informs us that they bore a heat of 299° for nearly five minutes.

Chantry, the sculptor, often entered his furnace when heated for drying his mould to 22°, and his workmen did the same with impunity when the thermometer was up to 300°.

A nog of moderate size was subjected to a heat of 120—20 minutes the heat was 298. On being taken out, the bottom of the basket was wet with saliva. By the same heat, beefsteaks were cooked in 30 minutes, and in 20 eggs were roasted hard.

Most of our readers have probably heard of Mons. Chaubert, the "fire king," and who, as is stated by Dr. Dunglison, entered an oven when the heat was raised above 400°.

And we find the living body possessed also of the same power to generate caloric. We have seen that its natural temperature is about 98°; but in the account of Captain Parry's voyage to the Arctic seas we are told that his crew were frequently exposed to a temperature of 50° below zero, and 140° below that of their own bodies without being frozen!

In the year 1760, at Rochefneault, Mons. du Hamel and Tillet, having occasion to use a large pit-like oven on the same day on which bread had been baked in it, wished to ascertain with precision its degree of temperature. Being at a loss how to proceed, a girl, one of the attendants of the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled at Mr. Tillet's surprise at this proposition, and, entering the oven, marked the thermometer as Standing at 260° of Fahrenheit's scale.

The female salamander assuring Mr. Tillet, who pressed her to return, that she felt no inconvenience from her situation, she remained ten minutes longer, the thermometer then standing at 388°, or 76° above boiling water when she came out her complexion was considerably heightened, but her respirations by no means quick or laborious. This was afterwards made the subject of accurate and decisive experiments by Sir Charles Blagden, Dr. Fordyce, and others, who, having entered a room, heated by flues in the floor, when the thermometer indicated a heat above that of boiling water. The first impression of this heated air upon his body was exceedingly disagreeable, but in a few minutes all uneasiness was removed by the breaking out of a sweat. At the end of ten minutes he left the room much fatigued, but otherwise undisordered. The thermometer had risen 236°. In other experiments it was found that a heat even of 300° could be borne with tolerable ease. At these high temperatures, however, the evaporation from the bodies of the experimenters became intolerably hot; small quantities of water placed in metallic vessels immediately boiled; eggs placed upon a frame were roasted hard in twenty minutes, and a beefsteak was overdone in thirty-three minutes. Notwithstanding the great degree of heat to which the experimenters were exposed, the temperature of their bodies was not raised. Animals are also capable of living in temperature of extraordinary elevation, even in the dense medium of water. In the thermal springs of Bohemia, in Brazil, small fishes were seen swimming in a rivulet that raises the thermometer to 85°, and fish have been found existing in a hot spring at the Manilas at 158°. The power of resisting temperature belongs almost in an equal degree to the vegetable world.

The Sublime Diversity.

Not with square and compass of man's device has God bu lt the earth and meted out the heavens. His creation is miscellaneous, broken at every point—here a sheltered valley, there a profound abyss, on one side of a mountain with its summit in the clouds, on the other a leaping cataract, while off in the distance the waves lift up their voice, and in the depths above the stars move, each on its separate path, and shine, each with a differing glory. When I look into the Bible, I behold there the same sublime diversity—on one leaf, as it were, pastures clothed with flocks, and valleys covered over with corn, where all that grows is ripe for use, and the most ignorant wayfarer cannot reach out his hand in vain; and on the next leaf, hights and depths in which are the hidings of his power, and which it may tax the loftiest faculties of successive generations to scale and fathom. I follow the Saviour from quiet home scenes, where kind and familiar words flow as from the lips of any holy son of man, and go up with him on the mountain where the brightness of heaven glows in his face and gleams from his raiment, and then look upon the dead mystery of Gethsemane, the bloody sweat, the agony, the angel that came to strengthen him; and for this blending alternating, mutual interpenetrating of the genially human and the ineffably divine, I see only the more readily the wonders of God whom in part we see and know, as we do the countenance of a brother, yet about whose throne rest clouds and darkness. I mark in the course the Divine Providence the never-ceasing current of human affairs, unruffled by marvel as in any common history or biography—then replenishing the widow's wasting oil cruse—then spreading darkness over a whole land, rending its rocks, unsealing its sepulchres; and for this combination of the unemphatic, the quiet, the grand and the terrible, I seem to read only the more natural and lifelike representation of Him who smiles upon us in the wayside flower, and then moves in storm, earthquake, and tempest, lashes the writhing waves, rides on the wings of the whirlwind, terrifies the nations.

And what though in this miscellany there be much which on a superficial reading we cannot understand—much that transcends our use—much, too, that is beneath the standard of our age and culture? The Bible purports to be the record of the means employed for the spiritual education of the race, from the birth of Adam to the end of time, and for their education for an inconceivable lofty and expanded sphere of being. If this record there would naturally be some things which had their use and wrought their work long ago, having been adapted to the culture of generations whose condition and habits we know to imperfectly to perceive the divine adaptation to their needs which may have existed—many things which may develop their full meaning only to generations of higher intellect and truer faith than ours—many things, also, which, pondered and inwardly digested, will reveal new and glowing depths of meaning to our own hearts—many things, it may be, which, received into our minds, yet not fully germinating here, may spring up, and blossom, and bear fruit in heaven.—*Dr. Peabody's Christianity the Religion of Nature.*

Gradations in Mourning.

The *Round Table* this week has an admirable article on the subject of mourning habiliments, especially those by which lady mourners express the different degrees of their sorrow,—and of which means of proclaiming ours our sex are deprived. The writer says, in a fine vein of bitter irony:—

"We men have no such opportunity to express a measure of our bereavement in an elaborate way. Our tailors uniform us in funereal black, our *chapeliers* encircle our hats with crape, and there an end. A widower cannot ameliorate the freshness of his sad condition by his clothes. It is impossible to judge of the state of his feelings from his nue. In fact the taste of mankind in this country runs so generally to black that it is only now and then that affliction finds one of us in motley. In nine cases out of ten, all we require to put us in full mourning is a weed round the beaver. Cannot this be remedied? Why should there not be sorrow stores for the stupider sex? Is there any just reason why merely men should not be put through a course of French grays and puces and lavenders as well as women. Do not our griefs become fine by degrees and beautifully less in the same way as those of the queens of creation? Certainly they do. Then et the progress of the sequence be made manifest in our coats and vests and pantaloons. Let us have the gradations of faded melancholy denoted by our hat cinctures, so that the public, and more particular the angelic portion of it, may understand how we are gettingalong in our tribulations. How can the fair creatures know, under present circumstances, whether an unfortunate widower has just been plunged into inconsolability, or if emerging from it in a lively and approachable frame of mind? Who can say how many, many male mourners of nearly fifty years standing may have missed eligible offers this blessed leap year, on account of the forbidding character of their sable suits and love repulsing hat-bands? We submit to society the propriety of a sliding scale of funeral habiliments for men. Nothing can succeed in this world without advertising, not even grief. Who will take a store on Broadway and open a dry goods tribulation shop for bereaved masculinity?

MINING RICHES IN ITALY, NICKLE, &c.—The Turin journal *L'Italie* of April 7 makes the following announcement: "Italy is about benefitting by an important discovery made in her own territory, consisting of a mine which, for wealth and facilities for being worked, is, perhaps, unexampled in Europe. This mine of nickel, copper, and cobalt is situated only a few leagues from Turin, in the raised ground between Vin and Mezzenile. It is stated that one vein alone of this mine—now by ministerial decree officially announced as discovered—represents an enormous metalliferous mass, sufficient for the production of such a quantity of nickel that the Government would no longer have any difficulty in obtaining, within the kingdom itself, the metal applicable to the adoption of a new coinage, similar to that employed in Switzerland, in place of the old currency now in use."

Census Facts.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

No State has declined in population. This is a great fact. But Vermont has just saved herself from being put on the losing side, having gained only one-third of one per cent. in a decade. New Hampshire has increased only two and a half per cent. All the slave States have gained more rapidly than either of the New England States; South Carolina, the slowest of the slave States, having increased 5.27 per cent., and all the other slave States having increased more rapidly than South Carolina's. Maine has increased only 7.71 per cent. Tennessee has gained 10.68 per cent.; Virginia 12.29 per cent. New York has increased 25.29 per cent. Illinois presents a most striking picture. We quote:

"Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous and healthful increase. In 1810 Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants: in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade was, therefore, 860,481, or 101 06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained under the progress of the last thirty years, is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions."

The following, which we take from the introductory chapter, is a valuable and interesting condensation of great facts:

"Looking curiously over the returns it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,620,000 are whites, 2540 0 are free colored persons, and 3,060,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population of these States, from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 902 in the course of ten years. By a law of April 16, 1862, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, the owners having been compensated out of the public treasury. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the Federal District, contained, according to the eighth census, 19,249,008 persons, of whom 18,369,771 were white, 257,283 were free colored, and 41,725 civilized Indians. The increase of both classes was 3,620,161, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and South we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the Southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of seventy-four per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the North and South, respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

We notice a very striking fact in relation to the increase of colored population, and the contrast between that increase among slaves and among free blacks. It appears plainly that freedom is not favorable to the development of the race. This may be owing to one or another cause. We do not now stop to inquire what it is.

"In the interval from 1850 to 1860 the total free colored population of the United States increased from 434,449 to 487,970, or at the rate of 12.35 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of above one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 29.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by two-fold and three-fold respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities: Thus in Boston, during the five years ending with 1850, the City Registrar observes: 'The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one.' In Providence, where a very correct register has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the co ored; and in Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new city registrar on gives 148 births against 356 death among the free colored. Taking town and country together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births; a high rate of mortality, chiefly ascribed to consumption, and other diseases of the respiratory system."

In immediate connection with this subject we present a table from which an important deduction is made:

CENSUS OF SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.

Census of	Free co'.	In p ct.	Slaves.	In p ct
1790	59,467		697,897	
1800	108,395	82 28	893,041	27 97
1810	186,446	72 10	1,100,346	23 49
1820	233,524	25 23	1,538,038	28 79
1830	319,599	36 87	2,009,043	30 61
1840	386,303	20 89	2,487,455	23 81
1850	434,449	12 46	3,204,313	28 82
1860	487,960	12 32	3,953,760	23 37

Here it will be seen that the increase of slaves for ten years has been 23 per cent., while the increase of free colored has only been 12 per cent. It will also be seen that the per centage of increase has been gradually diminishing. The rate for the whole black population for ten years past was 22 02 per cent. On this the report presents the following remarks:

"The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1850 to 1860, as connected with the admission of Texas in 1846. For the future the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years must give results exceeding rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years—22 02—shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20 00 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored, and slaves, based on the well-known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent."

PROBABLE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year	Free Colored and Slaves.	Aggr'e of Whites and Colored.	Per Centage Inferred.
1870	1,621,500	42,328,432	12.81
1880	6,618,350	56,440,241	11.72
1890	7,942,020	77,296,989	10.28
1900	9,530,424	100,325,902	9.50

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States, at the close of the present century, will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In such case, nine millions of the colored in the year 1900 would be a large estimate. Of these a great proportion will be mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes, while in 1890 it is more than one-eighth of the whole, and 56 per cent. of the free."

THE FAMOUS TURQUOISE MINES OF PERSIA.—Rubat Zafaruni is the nearest stage to the famous turquoise mines of Khurasan. The way to them lies through the mountains four miles north of Ruoat, and the whole distance to be traveled about six farsakhs to the mines, and six farsakhs back, or eight farsakhs to the Nalshapur, supposing the traveler to be going to Meshed. These mines used to be taxed at 1,000 tumans a year, but the Government now receives more from them, besides the contract money, which is included in the general farming license for all the mines in Khurasan. As some three miles of the hill in which the mines have been worked, and are encumbered with rubbish, the expenses of working increases every year. The rubbish, however, is sifted, and sometimes an outlay of five tumans will bring in forty times that sum. The two principal mines are called Abdulr Rizak and Shaddad. In some places the works are stopped by water, and the stones procured from near those spots are of inferior color. The tund, or dark blue, is the hue preferred. The inferior stones are made into rings with inscriptions, and are taken by the pilgrims going to Mecca, who again find a ready sale for them among the Arabs. The more valuable stones are bought by the Persian grandees, or are taken to Europe by the Besht and Astrakan route.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
NEAR ST CLAIRSBURG.
se19

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch street, between Third and Fourth st reets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS. THOS. S. WEBB, FRANK R. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.
oct0-1y

JONES HOUSE,
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot.
mh14-3m

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Cornices and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c.
se7

O'NEILL'S
FOREIGN EMIGRATION OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cheap Passage from the "Old Country."
By the LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA (INMAN) LINE, made up of the following magnificent steamers, leaving Liverpool for New York, touching every week:

City of London	2,500 t's	Etna	2,215 t's
City of Baltimore	2,267 "	Edinburgh	2,197 "
City of Washington	2,250 "	Kangaroo	1,974 "
City of Manchester	2,109 "	Glasgow	1,582 "
City of Cork	1,845 "	Bosphorus	448 "
City of Limerick	1,540 "		

Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.
The City of Cork will leave New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on the 15th, when a limited number of Third Class Passengers will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.
Also by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hibernian	2,500 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
Jura	2,500 tons	Pertvian	2,000 tons
Damascus	2,400 tons	Marathon	1,800 tons
North American	1,800 tons	Belgian	2,500 tons

These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.
Fare from Londonderry to New York, $27 00.
Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool for New York twice a week, and the "XL" LINE of London Packets, leaving London for New York every SATURDAY. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

	Tons		Tons
William Tapscott	2,500	Emerald Isle	2,500
Gratitude	2,500	Constellation	2,000
Benjamin Adams	2,000	Atmosphere	2,000
Underwriter	2,000	Sir Huckly	1,500
Monarch of the Sea	2,000	Caravan	2,000
Cynosure	2,000	Emerald	2,000
Dreadnaught	2,250	Ivory	2,000
Albion	2,250	General McClellan	2,000
Aurora	2,500	Ne Plus Ultra	2,500
Vanguard	2,000		

Persons coming out by this line need not want for a "Captain's letter," as by the other lines, but will be received on board with their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.
Parties brought out at the following rates in paper money:

From Dublin	$25 00	From Waterford	$26 00
" Drogheda	25 00	" Wexford	25 00
" Belfast	25 00	" Cork	25 00
" Limerick	27 50	" Liverpool	25 00
" Londonderry	25 25	" London	27 00
" Galway	27 50		

Passengers booked through to any part of the United States or Canadas when required. Two of these ships leave New York for Liverpool every week. Fare $18,00 and $20,00.
Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from the undersigned. His rates are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.
SIGHT DRAFTS
on all parts of Europe for sale at the lowest rates.
Apply to
D. O'NEILL,
"Evening Chronicle" Building, Fifth street, or 66 Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my7,6teod.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:1y

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.
The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.
Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.
Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe22:1awdam CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
Round Braid Shoe Laces,
To which we invite the attention of dealers.
SLATER & SOUTH,
my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third.

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
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MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6mn

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Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MNUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.
No. 7 St Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at Smithfield and Ohio streets, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention.

FINE BRANDY.—36 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and

DRY GOODS.

77 and 79 Market street.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK
NEW GOODS,
They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.
Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.
Of MILLINERY GOODS we have a complete line.
In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.
RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.
Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.
With a full line of
EMBROIDERIES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.
Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
my11 77 and 79 Market street.

DRESS GOODS
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
BEAUTIFUL GRENADINES,
do. MOZAMBIQUES,
PINK CHALLIES and BLUE,
BLACK do. do.
BROWN do. do.
FANCY SILKS,
PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
A large assortment of
NEW GOODS,
AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets
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CLOAKS,
IN SILK AND CLOTH
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	Quilts,
Vestibule Lace,	Hosiery,
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Linen Goods,	Sheetings,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
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my9

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
my15

PIANOS.
DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception, and also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated
Melodeons and Harmoniums,
are only for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap29 No. 53 Fifth street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY
We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received a large assortment of Bradbury, Gabler, Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoniums. Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s are fast becoming a long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly.
ap30

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
White, Brown and Printed
LINEN SHIRTS,
Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in superior order.
my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
Ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

PEACH TREES.
We can supply a few hundred, one and two years old
PEACH TREES,
of the best varieties,
J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mh14:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
fe24:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention.
fe13:dawte

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
fe3:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja23:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention.
ja21-te

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabrics. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which other course saves the wear and tear.
SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
Is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.
This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions
Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered at the canal boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham, and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
Beware of imitations and logs. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right.
mh8:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable
For Spring and Summer Sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.
We also have a large line of PIECE CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.
mh8:1m E. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Drag Steel.
Offices and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.
se9

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 160 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 128 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
mh22

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.
de2-tf

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agt.

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to
R. HUME, Principal,
Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.
ap23:tf

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja9

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in superior order.
my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite

e Commercial.

AND TRADE.

Stocks and Scou rities.

S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 PO UTETH ST.]

BANKS.	Offd	Asked	Sales	Divid
Exchange			93	May 5
Citizens			61½	" 5
Pittsburgh			83	" 4
Allegheny			60	" 4
Mechanics			63½	" 5
Iron City			83½	" 4
M & M				$3.75
First National	110			
Second National	110			
Third National	110		110	
First National A'ly				
Manchester Saving			82½	" 4
INSURANCE.				
Citizens			61	
Western			32	May $2.50
Monongahela	34		32	"
Eureka	50		48	" $4.00
Pittsburgh	34		34	
Allegheny			27½	
People's	28		$ 28½	
Penna		45		
BRIDGE.				
Monongahela			27½	
St. Clair Street	40	45	50	
Hand Street				
Mechanic Street				
Birmingham			31½	
RAILROAD.				
Allegheny Valley			15½	
Connellsville	11	13	12½	
do (interest)			17	
Steubenville	13	15	14½	
Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
Birmingham			40	
Citizens			96	
GAS.				
Pittsburgh			88	
Allegheny	32		28	
Birmingham			31½	
OIL COMPANIES.				
Lusco		27		
Arcadian				
North American	9	11		
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 6's			80½	
do Scrip 6's			81	
Pittsburgh 6's			78½	
do			97	
Allegheny City 6's			100	
do 6's			85½	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			105	
do 2d mortg	86			
Connellsville 6's		75	87	
Sch. R. R. 6's				

THURSDAY EVEN ING, May 20.

The report of the Treasury Department of the amount of the National debt on the 14th of May, 1864, effectually silences, says the Washington *Chronicle*, the attacks that certain parties have made upon the National credit. If such attacks were made through ignorance, the official statement removes the cause; if from a malicious desire to injure the Government and the country, their falsity is exposed. Our only wonder is that now, in the fourth year of this most stupendous war, the financial affairs of the Government have been so administered that the debt is so small. The Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the steward of the people, has wisely determined to keep them thoroughly and constantly acquainted with the condition of public finances. We look to our own people to provide the ways and means for paying the expenses of the war, and in a spirit of the utmost confidence, he informs them from week to week, through the press, what are their necessities and how they may be supplied. Until Congress shall complete the new tax bill, and until a revenue can be derived from it, he has no alternative but to depend largely upon the public credit, as represented in the national loans. He does not send our bonds to foreign markets to be sold at a discount, that foreigners may have the benefit of a present and temporary depression of the currency, but gives our own people the advantage of holding our own securities, so that, at the end of the war, our national debt, like that of Great Britain, may be owned at home.

According to the Treasury Report of May 14, the total debt of the country on that date was seventeen hundred and fifteen millions two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents, ($1,715,250,647 90), and not four thousand millions, nor even two thousand millions, as has been alleged. Large as this debt is in itself, it is not great when compared with the future or even the present resources of the country, and it is less than half the national debt of Great Britain. The increase of our national wealth, as shown by the last census reports, was, from 1840 to 1850, 64 per cent., or from $3,764,000,000 to $6,174 000,000; and from 1850 to 1860, 127 per cent., or up to $14,183,000,000. War may temporarily check, but cannot stop our prosperity.

If the debt of to-day is thirteen per cent. of the property of the country, this ratio will steadily diminish with every succeeding year of our peaceful national existence. We are not like old nations whose prosperity has culminated. The development of our national wealth has only begun, and the *burden* of 1864 will be but the ballast that only steadies the Ship of State in the near approaching decade. It is absurd to suppose that we have no right to incur a debt for posterity to pay. The son thanks the father for preserving the integrity of the old family estate if he did mortgage some portion of its revenue to save it from destruction; and future generations will receive a heritage from the present whose value will bear no proportion to the small amount of charges that may go with it.

—The present premium on gold reduces the value of a paper dollar to about fifty six cents, and makes the currency interest, on the ten-forty bonds eight and a half per cent, while money commands in the New York market barely six per cent. Nearly all descriptions of securities which pay regularly six per cent. and upwards annually are quoted from five to twenty-five, and some even as high as eighty per cent. above par, without any of them pretending to claim pre-eminence in point of safety to the Government loans. We present these facts to all who are undecided in regard to the safest and most profitable position to place their capital. The government loan which is now in the market pays five per cent interest semi-annually in coin, and the law which authorized it contains an express provision for the payment of the principal in gold, which is neither exposed nor implied in any other loan act, beyond the provisions of the law of 1847, organizing the Treasury Department, wherein it is simply declared that the disbursements of the Treasury shall be in coin. This alone makes the ten-forty bonds the most desirable investment of any which has yet been offered.

—The new currency measure is not working smoothly among the bankers of Chicago. The *Journal* says :—The banks have some little trouble among themselves about making up balances, as quite a number of institutions insist on paying them in Illinois money, which is already growing into disfavor, owing to the fact that several parties who profess to redeem the issues of State Banks at par, immediately re-issue the same as current funds, keeping Illinois money afloat instead of retiring it as was generally supposed would be the case. We think Illinois money will soon have to go the way of all other State currency.

—At Boston, yesterday, Copper Stocks were heavy. Central closed at 68; Franklin, 56; Hancock, 13½; Huron, 46; Isle Royale, 25; Mesnard, 10½; Minnesota 59; Pewable, 62½; Pittsburgh, 9½; Quincy, 91; Rockland, 13¼, Superior, 10¾.

—The advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount to *nine* per cent. on Thursday, May 5th, will have the effect of increasing the exports of gold, and will cause the foreign banking firms to increase the amount of their balances in Europe, and to remit up more closely. Bankers and merchants in Europe are acting with extreme caution. They view with uneasiness the political and financial condition of affairs in Europe and on the American Continent.

—The Boston Bank Statement compared as follows with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:

	May 9.	May 16.	
Capital	$34,131,700	$31,131,700	No change
Loans and Dis..	69,471,551	68,888,634	Dec., 582,920
Specie	6,705,945	6,644,467	Dec., 91,979
Due from other Banks	16,238,891	16,201,274	Dec., 37,617
Due other B'ks.	12,661,245	15,560,671	Dec., 200,574
Deposits	41,577,575	41,693,955	Inc., 116,380
Circulation	10,321,440	10,125,560	Dec., 334,935

The quarterly statement of the condition of the banks of Connecticut compares as follows with former returns:

	July, 1863.	Jan., 1864.	April, 1864.
Capital	$21,956,500	$21,956,542 00	$21,956,542 00
Circulation	11,271,886 00	9,442,549 71	21,969,701 00
Deposits	9,452,549 71	9,777,596 64	9,996,644 13
Specie	1,196,372 46	1,409,105 00	1,196,372 46
U.S. Securities	7,022,500 00	7,516,743 11	7,673,283 00
Loans and Dis.	28,056,282 14	31,045,313 63	28,569,876 48

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

Reported for the Commercial:

MAY 21, 1864.

The market during the week exhibited but a small amount of activity. Outside speculators are in the market endeavoring to realize prices at present which have a tendency to depress the market. Speculators from Louisville, Cincinnati and Wheeling, and other points, appear anxious to sell, while buyers, generally, prefer holding off until we have something more decisive from the battle fields of Virginia and Georgia.

All pig iron reports are based thus:

Sand pig iron, 2,240 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron, 2,240 " "
Blooms, 2,464 " "

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

180 tons L S coal smelted at $62—4 months.
60 tons L S coal smelted at $62—4 months.
300 tons Lake Superior charcoal at a price equal to $75—cash.

RANG NG ROCK PIG IRON.

We did not learn of a sing e transaction. The ock is here of Chill Blast. The nominal ce of Hot Blast are $68@74.

E SUPERIOR ORE AT CLEAVELAND.

d of a sale of 900 tons, delivered on Lake, @9 per ton. It was purchased by heavy Iron merchants.

...nati Tobacco Market.

...ent Tobacco at Bodmann's warehouses and 15 boxes, as follows:
...4, 1a; 7 25, 1 at $9 25; 2 hhds at $10@26; 15 boxes Kentucky ...from $3 50 to $30. Receipts ...od for fine Ohio seed leaf,

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, May 21, 1864. }

Business was very active. The demand for the leading articles was not large. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are in fine order. In fact, we have more water than freight just now. Boats, however, by evincing a little patience, are soon able to pick up a trip. The Lady Franklin came in from Nashville with a big trip, one item being over 500 bales of cotton. She will return to Cincinnati to-day. The Kate Robinson, from Louisville had a heavy cargo, principally of tobacco, Flour and Whisky. The Citizen came in light from Nashville. She will undergo some necessary repairs before she departs again. The J. R. Gilmore will leave to-day for the Upper Mississippi. So says Captain Jolly. The Argonaut No. 2 will leave to-day without fail for St. Louis. The Armenia is loading for St. Louis. She will get off early in the week. The new steamer "Roanoke" is announced for Louisville on Tuesday. The Delaware will leave to-day for Louisville in charge of her new owners. The Thistle, Capt. Bates, has deferred departure until Tuesday. The Julia will leave for Zanesville at 4 P. M. A number of boats that are due will probably be found at the landing in the morning. Among the sales we note as follows:

BACON—The market was firm, with a good demand for home use and for export. The stock in first hands is not large, while the daily sales foot up largely. The present stock will soon be exhausted. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders—3,000 lbs at 12¾@13c; 4,500 lbs at 12¾@13c. Hams—3,000 lbs Plain at 17@17½; 2,000 lbs do at 17½c. Sides—5,000 lbs Ribbed at 13¾@13½; 3,000 lbs do at 13½c; 4,000 lbs Canvassed at 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—The demand was fair and sales regular at 16½@17c.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good demand. Prices were firmer; some holders were asking an advance, and buyers generally were shy and took hold sparingly. Among the sales were as follows: 100 bbls Extra Family at $8 00@8 25; 75 do at $8 00; 50 do at $7 00@7 50; 50 do at $8 00; 50 do at $8 25; 135 bbls Extra at $7 00.

SOAP—The demand for Silver pearl was steady; sales of 35 bxs at 5c.

FEED—There was an active demand for all kinds of feed, and former prices have been well maintained. Shorts—Sales of 2 tons at $1 50 per cwt; sales of 2 tons of Middlings at $2 50 per cwt.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off. The market was not so firm. Sales of 50 barrels at $3 25@3 50 per barrel; 130 bushels Neshannocks at $1 20@1 25 per bus.

GRAIN—The market was firm for certain descriptions. The receipts during the week were small. Prices generally have an upward tendency. Corn was the leading article. Sales of 130 bushels shelled, $1 38@1 40; 400 bushels ear, from stores, $1 45. Oats met with ready sales at 90@91c from first hands; from stores, 94@97c. Wheat—there was no stock to operate with. Prices were nominal. Barley and Rye were not offering. We could learn of no sales.

GROCERIES—The market presented no change worthy of notice. The sales were on a small scale for local purposes. Sales 20 bbls of "A" Coffee at 24c; Cuba 18@18½c; Orleans 18@18½c. Coffee—Small sales of Rio were made at 46½@47. Molasses—We note small transactions at $1 10@1 15 per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales 4 bbls fresh roll at 30c. The demand was in advance of the supply.

HAY—The receipts yesterday and sales were 16 loads, at prices ranging from $35 to $39 per ton.

LARD OIL—Sales of 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 15; 14 do No. 2 at $1 05.

EGGS—The demand was in advance of the supply. We note sales of 600 doz at 18@19; sales 6 b ols at 20c.

DRIED FRUIT was in better demand. Holders were asking a slight advance. Peaches—Sales 20 bushels prime at 19½@20c. Apples—Sals 50 bushels at 11@12c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales 6 bbls pearl at $8 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 25 boxes new at 14c; 50 prime at 15c.

FISH—The market remains firm with a good demand for the various dgscriptions. Herring—Sales 20 bbls Baltimore at $11c@11 50; 20 half bbls Lake do at $6 50. Other kinds were unchanged.

LIME—Sales of 60 bbls Louisville at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled, and prices were very irregular. Sales of City Rectified were made at $1 25@1 30 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, May 21, 1864. }

Business yesterday was active; the sales made were large, more especially of Refined, which were confined to bonded, but the figures were a shade higher. The market contains a fair supply. The receipts for the week were small compared with the sales, for the best of reasons—the river was too high for boats to pass under the bridges. As the river has declined to the proper stage, we may expect more liberal receipts. The steamers Ida Reese and Petrolia have arrived since our last issue. The Urilda was due last night. Among the sales we note as follows:

Crude—Sales of parcels, including packages, viz: 200 bbls, on the wharf, at 23½c. Later in the day prices advanced half a cent, with the following transactions: 125 bbls do, 23c; 100 do, 23c; 150 do, 23c. Sales, packages to be returned, 150 bbls at 23c; 300 do, 23½c; 300 do, 24c.

Refined oil was in the ascendent yesterday. Holders had things pretty much their own way. All the transactions that came under our notice were of bonded, as follows: 500 bbls, June delivery, at 52½c; 300 do at 51c; 200 bbls Light Straw at 48c; 1500 bbls, June delivery, at buyers' option, at 52c; 1,000 bbls, by 10th of June, 52c. A morning paper, in noticing a sale of 1,000 bbls of "Aladdin," on the spot, says: "We may remark, this is the best sale that has yet been made for present delivery." For his information we would state that we reported a sale of 1500 bbls "Brilliant" at 52c, ten days previous. Free oil was held at the usual advance. The market for all descriptions firm for all descriptions. Prices were strong and tending upward

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Stockdale, 150; D. T. Clarke, 311; J. R. McCune, 219; Fisher, 202; McKelvey & Miller, 673; R. Ashbaugh, 41; J. Hughey, 150; Brewer, Burke & Co., 250 Smith & Tole, 48; Dalzell & Sohn, 34; Pennock & Ball, 66; Lindsay, 326; J. Berry, Jr., 60; S. Wilkins, 80; Rosenback, 100; J. Sprage, 141. Total, 2,880 bbls.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Stsndard Oil Co., 287 bbls refined oil for New York.

W P Logan, 53 bbls crude oil for Philadelphia.

David Kirk, 112 bbls crude for New York.

Pentrona. Oil Co, 111 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Petrona Oil Co, 55 bbls Benzole for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1864.

Business during the week was restricted, and dealers generally manifested but little disposition to operate. The sales made were at the following rates, viz:

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ to ¾ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	7½
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7½
⅞ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¾
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	7¾
1¾ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and 1⅛, if they choose to print	8¾
¾ inch	9¼
⅝ inch	10½
⅜ inch	11

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼
1 to 1¾ inch	7½
1¾ to 1 inch	8
⅞ to ¾ inch	8¼
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7½
¾ and ¾ inch	8
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¼
¾ and ¾ inch	8
SHEET.	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	9
" 18 to 24	9½
" 25 and 26	9¾
" 27	10

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.	₱ lb
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8¼
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	7¼
" Wings	8¼
FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	7½
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	7¾
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	8
1¼ by ¾ inch	8¼
RAIL RODS.	
Juniata	11½

NAILS.	₱ keg		
10d to 60d Nails, 12	$ 7½	2d Fine	$ 6 37½
8d and 9d	7 37½	7-16 In. Lining	6 87½
6d and 7d	7 62½	Clinch	6 62½
4d and 5d	7 87½	Cut Spikes	7 37½
3d	8 37½	Brads	
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$8 13	¾ inch	9 88
8d	7 88	1 inch	9 13
10d	7 63	1¼ inch	8 38
12d	7 63	1½ inch	8 38
16d	7 63	1¾ inch	7 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	8 63	6d	7 38
8d	8 38	8d	7 63
10d	8 13	10d	7 38
12d	8 13		
16d	8 13		

New York Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The inquiry is light owing to the unsettled state of the market, occasioned by the rapid fluctuations of gold and exchange, but the tendency is still upward, and the demand though moderate at the moment, is fully equal to the supply. American Pig, particularly, is scarce, and very firm at $50@50 per ton for No. 1 best brands. Scotch Pig has been sparingly dealt in at $60 per ton; most holders now ask $60@62 50, owing to the rapid advance of sterling exchange. Scrap iron has been sold to a moderate extent at $62 50 cash.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the Tobacco Exchange were 317 hhds, as follows: 16 at $4; 40 at $6; 33 at $8; 17 at $7; 16 at $8; 10 at $9; 22 at $7; 8 at $11; 14 at $12; 8 at $13; lo at 14; 14 at $15; 9 at $16; 16 at $17; 11 at $18; 8 at $19; 7 at $20; 6 at $21; 19 at $22; 16 at $23; 5 at $24; 3 at $25; 8 at $26; 3 at $27; 1 at $28, and 1 at $30 per 100 lbs. There were besides 6 hhds stems at $2 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.			
Coheco	28½	American	23
Pamno	28½	Amoskeag	21
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	18½
Dunnell's	22½	Duchess, B	17½
Manchester	21	London Mourning	21
Richmond	22½	Philip Allen	21½
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	33	Glasgow	31½
Lancaster	33	Hampden	26
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	42	Gilboa	27½
Stark	42	Ozark	41½
Appleton	42	Thames River	23
Medford	41	Perkins, D	28
Indian Head	31	Globe	31
do do	42	Old Dominion	31
Massachusetts	38	Pepperell, E	37
do	38	do R	34½
Tremont	28	do O	32
do	44	do N	29
Cabot, A	41½	Ind'n Orch'd, G	30
Atlantic, N	20	do do N	31
do K	27½	do do BB	28
do A	42	do do L	24
Amoskeag	42	do do W	26
Laconia	42	Boat Mills, H	27
Shawmut	41½	do do O	30
Amory	41½	Dwight, I	23½
Carrol	41½	Bates, D	37½
Azawan F	32½	Portsmouth, P	17½
BLEACHED GOODS.			
N. York Mills	47½	Dwight	30
Wamsutta	45	Bay Mills	43
Bates	43	Wamsutta	45
White Rock	43	do	43
Lonsdale	33	Waltham, X	39
Hills Semi Idem	42	Aurora	42
do do	33½	do	26
Bartletts	35	Androscoggin	40
do	39	do	43
James Mills	32	Red Bank	29½
do do	44	do	26½
Williamsville	45	Hamilton, Q	20
Dwight	39	Portsmouth, P	19
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	62½	Pearl River	58
York	60	Otis	45
Manchester	50	Lewett City	37
Eagle	42½	Providence	37½
Oxford	42½	Falls	30
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	32½
York	45	Uncasville	36
Jewett City	35	Everett	36
TICKS.			
Amoskeag A.C.A	73½	York, 32 inch	62½
do A	62½	Hamilton, Regular	55
do B	57½	do D	40
do C	52½	Pemberton XL	42
do D	47½	do AA	60
York, 30 inch	60	Easton B	27½
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	35	Allan Orchard	27½
Laconia	33½	Androscoggin	28
Bates	29	Pepperell	38
BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½
LAWNS.			
Pacific, 1,200	28	Pacific, 1,400	30
DE LAINES.			
Manchester, dark	31	Hamilton, dark	31
Pacific, dark	31	Mallailles	32½
CARPETS.			
Lowell, 3 ply	$1 90	Crosley's Pat Tapestry Brussels	$2 10@2 25
do Super	1 60	Nix's, fan.	1 75@1 85
do Medium	1 50	Empire Mills	1 20
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	2 00	Belgrade	1 20
do Imp 3 ply	1 90	Ingrain	85
do Super	1 60		
do Medium	1 50		

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

There has been but few sales made for the last six days; the late freshets in the Allegheny caused buyers to hold off, not wanting to take any risk of holding lumber until the river get down to a safer stage. The late rise will bring forward a small quantity of boards and timber, being a balance that could not be run on the previous freshet. There was a fair demand for common board made to-day at $28 in the matter of about 20,000 fe-t. Good barge and bridge timber in demand at former rates—24 to 26c. Box board timber dull; sales of prices declined 2c. ₱ cubic foot since our last quotations.

New York Wool Market.

Wool continues in fair request and the market is buoyant, influenced by the rapid advance in Gold and Exchange. But the meagre supply of offering, the extreme prices asked, and the uncertainty respecting the Tariff, tend to restrict transactions somewhat. The sales are 150,000 ℔ Native Fleece at 78@85c; 270 bales Super and Extra Pulled at 73@85c; the latter rate for Country; 50,000 ℔ California at 45@55c; 280 bales Pulled do. at 65c; 50 do. do., unwashed, at 60c; 275 do. Cape at 45@50c; the latter rate from second hands; 5,000 ℔ do. Scoured at $1 20; 14,000 do. Smyrna at 32½c; 150 bales Crimean at 40c; 40 do. Rosario at about 50 do. Rio Grande to arrive; 70 do. Buenos Ayres on private terms; also, 11,000 ℔ Cordova Nells at 66c; and by auction, 150 bales Cape, damaged, average 33c ₱ ℔, and 9 do. Mesiza at 50c, cash.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—½@10c higher.

Grain—Receipts of wheat 61,000 bush; market excited and advanced 2c, but the advance is not sustained. Sales this morning; 289,000 bush. No 1 spring, regular receipts, at $1 26@1 28½; 57,000 do, sellers' option, all month, at $1 26@1 27½; 19,000 buyers' option, all month, at $1 28½@1 29. Sales on 'Change 159,000 bush. No. 1, regular receipts, at $1 27@1 28; 30,000 do, sellers' option, all week, at $1 26½@1 28; 34,000 do, sellers' option, all month, at $1 28½@1 29. At the market in the Newhall House this evening, $1 29 for No. 1; sales about 250,000 bush. Oats—Sales of 25,000 bush. in store, at 66½c. Corn—Sales of 1,000 bush. on track, at $1 03. Barley—Sales of 28 bags by sample at $1 80. Rye quiet and unchanged.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is becoming more plenty, the receipts to-day being 6,821 bbls., the largest of the season since the opening of navigation; but, coming on a market scantily supplied, at a moment when Gold and Exchange have risen rapidly, they have failed to arrest the upward tendency, and prices of Refined, in bond, are fully 1c per gallon higher; the sales reach 5,600 bbls, at 35@35½c for Crude, on the spot; 50@50c for refined, bond, on the spot; and 60@c, buyer's option, next month; and 65½@66½c for do, free, light straw to prime white quality. Benzine is dull at 38c, and since the above was written we hear further sales of 500 bbls Refined, light straw to white, in bond, at 59½c, and 1,200 do do. at 59@60c, on the spot.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—J Rhodes, 180 bags barley; J Kuller, 50 bbls highwines, G N Hofstott, 100 green hides; W Maloney, 2 cars scrap iron; J Dickey, 1 car of roasters; Hitchcock & Co, 167 bags rye; M'Keown & Linehcart, 100 bbls flour; J G Quigler, 2 cars lumber; G J Brown, 350 bbls flour; J Gardner, 400 do do; P R Murdock & Sons, 32 bales hay; W H Byram, 356 empty bbls; 17 bbls oil; C B Walganth, 14 reapers, complete; Beckham & Long, 20 mowers, complete; Kurby & Co, 1 car fire-clay.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Tho's Bell, 100 bags corn; Tus Moore, 100 bags rye; Nimick & Co, 30 tons pig iron; Jas Jones, 1 car scrap iron; F G Walker, 18 bundles bedsteads, 129 do chairs, 12 do rockers; H Riddle, 3 bbls eggs; A H Voigt, 35 boxes cheese, 5 bales hides, 24 do: Lipprincot & Co; 550 dozen handles; Sigmeyer & V, 19 bxs cheese; Jos Childs & Co 14 bales tow; C A Smith & Co, 25 sks potatoes; Muir & D, 102 bbls lillers; McWhinney, Hare & Co, 79 do do; B A Fahnestock & Co, 1 cask potash, Schultz, Sohn & Co, 1 bbl wool; Schomaker & Lang, 1 wagon; J Liggett & Co, 147 sks wheat; Godfrey & Co, 18 sks rags; J Herbert, 14 do do, 11 do d apples; E Heazleton, 10 bxs cheese; Jones & N, 10 bbls h handles; J S Liggett & Co, 40 sks oats; Reiley, Bell & Co, 1 pkge; Phillips, Pennock, Ball & Co, 1 bbl Eureka oil, Gilmore & W, 1 box books; Flaccus, F & Co, 9 rolls leather; Lewis B & D, 6 steel moulds.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Forsythe, Bros. & Co, 206 bbls refined oil; W Klingsmuith, 100 bbls flour, 5 do eggs; J W Dougan, 5 bgs oats, 8 do potatoes; M Woolslayer, 22 sks oats; Lewis, B & D, 1 car iron; Austin & Adams, 57 bgs wool; Godfrey & Clark, 12 sacks rags; A Moore, 15 bgs oats; J Hawkins, 9 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, 5 bgs potatoes; J A Mazuril, 15 bgs oats; A J Ritzer, 23 beefhides, 41 calfskins; Martin, O & E, 15 bdls iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 151 barrels flour; 19 hhds tobacco, 2 boxes do, 89 bbls eggs, 4 bbls extract, 1 tub butter, 23 sacks wool, 1 bag leather, 1 bundle do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 98 coil barrels, 4 pkgs starch; Hall & Metler, 2 bgs sugar, 8 barrels dried apples, 1 bbl eggs; William Lewis, 1 bbl eggs; William P Beck & Co, 23 packages sundries; McBane & Angel, 434 sacks corn; Hemmings & Steele, 4 bbls seed; H Ritter, 2 bxs sunds; Ardesco Oil Co, 200 oil bbls; B Rafferty, 39 bales hay; Thos Bell, 61 oil bbls; Hodkinson & Bro, 10 bbls oil; Manning, 15 sks flour; 2 empty wagons, 1 trunk; Shultz, Son & Company, 2 bbls eggs; Fladeus, Fell & Company, 4 bundles leather; Milligan & Bidwell, 4000 feet lumber; Cook, Pattit & Co., 1 hhd bacon; Hitchcock, Mcsrery & Co, 102 sacks corn; Potter & Aiken, 200 do do; Mr. Core, 239 oil bbls; J T Calvin & Co, 172 sacks corn; J C McVay, 200 flour bbls; Lewis Wegle, 8 pkgs sundries; Capt Gould, 25 wheel arms.

Louisville.

PER KATE ROBINSON—Clarke & Co, 127 hhds tobacco, 600 bbls flour, 500 bxs starch, 16 bales cotton, 50 hf bbls whisky, 11 bales rags; 15 boxes seed, 1 bx wax. Robinson, Morris & Miller, 29 pkgs; J J Aldwotz, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 bbl do, 12 hhds and 1 bx do. C H W, 1 bx do; J Murphy, 8 hhds and 1 bx do; R W Poindexter, 5 hhds do; J Grier, 20 do; Muttland and Connor, 6 hhds and 1 bx do; W & Reamer, 12 hhds do; L H Voigt, 60 bxs herring.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—Reamer & Bro 25 E bxs, 14 bbls; Clark & Co 6 casks queensware, 8 hhds tobacco; Tyler M Cane & Co 78 sks wool; John Orgden 2 bbls porkhouse; Culp & Horner, 2 do sellers; 24 E boxes; Cook, Roberts & Co 4 bbls flaxseed; Murphy 17 bbls apples and potatoes; John Mahew 24 bbls apples and potatoes; J W Farley 14 sks oats; McCullough & Co 7 sks rags; G W Atherson 57 green, 8 dry hides and 8 sheep skins; Godfrey & Clark 15 bdls paper, W P Beck & Co 11,799 hoop poles; Potter & Aikens 17 bbls potatoes; Owens 63 sks potatoes.

Cincinnati.

PER LADY FRANLIN—617 bales cotton, 65 bbls pork, 49 bxs mdz, Clark & Co; 25 bbls lard oil, Howard, Cotterell & Co; 700 bbls flour, R Robinson & Co; 15 rolls leather, 4 bbls oil, 42 bbls rosin, 8 bbls lard oil, J Dickey & Co; 10 bbls lard oil, E Hazleton; 86 bags oil meal, M B Snydam; 4 boxes mdz, Wm Gormley & Co; 28 empty air bbls, 31 half do; Spencer & McKay; 2 boxes coal tings, Logan & Gregg; 30 bdls trees, Day & Hayden; 10 bbls tar, Jas Grant.

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OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 25	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug. 6	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Cedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Breman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 26	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 7	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 25	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 26	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 30	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct.